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JAMES HULME CANFIELD

THE University has met with a sad loss in the death of the eminent educator and helpful friend who had for ten years so efficiently directed the affairs of the Library. Several weeks before his untimely end—he was but sixty-two years old—Dr. Canfield's health had failed alarmingly, so that he was obliged to give up a large part of his various activities. The malady was diagnosed as a nervous exhaustion which might be repaired by partial remission of work and the avoidance of mental stress. Under the regimen adopted he went about his routine duties with seeming cheerfulness, but not without grave apprehensions which led him to make private preparation for a sudden and final leave-taking. On the evening of March 22 he lectured at West Point. As he was returning to the Faculty Club, where he was lodging temporarily, he was for a moment placed in serious peril by the collision of a heavy truck with the electric car in which he was riding. That night, probably on account of the shock he had received, the menacing symptoms returned in an aggravated and very painful form. On Wednesday he was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where, for two or three days, he seemed to improve, though there were signs of a mental disturbance which portended grave danger. On Saturday came an apoplexy which left him paralyzed and unable to speak, though partly conscious. He expired on Monday evening, March 29.

James Hulme Canfield was born in 1847 at Delaware, Ohio.

His father was an Episcopalian clergyman of Vermont stock, his mother a native of New Jersey. In his infancy the family moved to New York City, the father having accepted a call to the rectorship of St. Peter's Church, at the corner of Tenth Avenue and West Twentieth Street. A little later the Rev. E. H. Canfield became rector of Christ Church, Brooklyn. James prepared for college at the Polytechnic Institute. Here he was a schoolmate of Seth Low, who remembers him as a "rather stout, stocky boy, of very much the same build he had when he became a man." A friend who is old enough to have known Stephen A. Douglas has told Mr. Low that both in face and figure Dr. Canfield bore a really striking resemblance to the Little Giant. Mr. Low recalls him as a boy of high principles and unfailing cheerfulness. This was the beginning of an acquaintance which in after years led President Low, when he had built the noble edifice that was to house Columbia's library, to select Dr. Canfield as a man preeminently fitted for the office of librarian.

In 1864 young Canfield entered Williams College, where for three years he was a contemporary of Franklin Carter, afterwards president of the college. Dr. Carter writes of him in a recent letter from which I am permitted to quote: "He was one of the ablest, and I thought the noblest of all the students in the college, when I went to Williams in 1865, and his subsequent career has fully justified all the pride I had in him in those days." It was the desire of the Rev. Mr. Canfield that his son should study law, but the son himself seems to have felt much perplexity about his vocation in life. The following passage from "The college student and his problems," published more than thirty years later, is plainly autobiographic (page 147):

I once thought that there could never be a period of my own life in which there would come more restlessness, more anxiety, more uncertainty, a keener sense of general ignorance and inadequacy, than were experienced during the last half of my senior year in college. What I was prepared to do, what I really desired to do, how I should go about it, what was to be the first step, where I should begin life, how I could earn my first dollar, under what circumstances I could be sure of earning it at all; these questions tormented me by night and by day.

For the time being the young graduate, of the class of 1868, solved his problem by going west and taking employment with a firm which was building an Iowa branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. He liked the work and in after years was wont to speak of this episode in his life as a time of rugged and profitable experience. But it was a sort of family plan that he should study law. Accordingly, after about two years of railroad building, he went to Jackson, Michigan, read law with the firm of Hall and Gould, and was admitted to the bar. For the practice of his profession he settled in St. Joseph, Michigan. Here, in 1873, he married Flavia Camp, the faithful life-companion who survives him. Of their union two children were born, namely, James Albert, at present head of the Canfield Paper Company, of New York, and Dorothea Frances, now Mrs. John Fisher, who in recent years has won a name for herself as a writer of fiction.

Mr. Canfield did not greatly enjoy the practice of law and soon turned his energy into other channels. He retained, however, a certain pride in his public status as a lawyer; for afterwards, as he became successively a citizen of Kansas, Nebraska, and Ohio, he took steps to be admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of each of these States. At St. Joseph he interested himself in local school affairs, became an active member of the school board, and presently concluded that teaching was after all his true vocation. Largely through the influence of President John Bascom, a Williams College man who knew him well and had great confidence in him, he was appointed in 1877 to a professorship in the University of Kansas, where he remained fourteen years. His chair was at first called History and the English Language and Literature, afterwards History and Political Science, still later American History and Civics. He also taught two or three other subjects, lending a hand where help was needed. There is abundant evidence that he was an effective teacher, who made life-long friends of his students and set a permanent mark on their characters. As a professor he left the learned monograph to others, devoting his own attention rather to the popularization of knowledge, and to the living questions of economics, education and political betterment. Much of his energy was expended in public speaking and in fugitive writing

for the newspapers. It was his ambition to help in developing and consolidating the educational system of Kansas, with the university at its head; to make friends for the university by bringing it into close connection with the high schools, and to explain the theory and workings of higher education as a concern of the entire people in a democratic commonwealth. With regard to this part of his career, a prominent member of the faculty of the University of Kansas writes me as follows:

He became very promptly a power in the university, in the community and in the State. With the capacity for being diplomatic he combined such positive convictions, and such a talent for expressing and organizing them, that he was recognized as a leader even by those who were unwilling to be led. He threw himself into every opportunity for the manifestation of his powers: into church work, into local affairs, into county and State, and eventually national teachers' associations. He possessed a rare gift for arousing interest in his students. His classes were much sought. When a vacancy arose in the presidency of the university, in 1889, there was a wide expectation that Professor Canfield would be called to the position. I believe he would have received it but for his radical and vigorously defended views on economic questions, and possibly for some fear of his aggressive and positive executive policy.

The literary fruits of this Kansas professorship were as follows: first, a tract of 48 pages entitled "Taxation, A plain talk for plain people," which was published by the Society for Political Education (New York, 1883); second, a brief "History of Kansas" (Philadelphia, 1884); third, an elementary text-book on "Local government in Kansas" (Philadelphia, 1889). The first of these, in its most essential part, is a trenchant criticism of our national system of indirect taxation for so-called "protective" purposes. The general attitude of Professor Canfield at that time—I am not aware that it changed materially in later years—will appear from the following passage ("Taxation," page 18):

And this distrust [of the people], in its double character, is at the bottom of the retention of the system today. We may talk about convenience of collection and ease of payment as much as we please; the real reason is that we dare not face the people with the truth. A member of the Kansas National Delegation said to me not long since: "I don't believe in letting the people know. The

people are captious. Charge them so much for their dinner and they pay without a murmur. Give them a bill of fare with prices attached—European plan—and they are sure to kick at some item and refuse the dish. I believe in the American plan—so much per day, and none of their business how the money goes.” I assert now, as then, that such a doctrine is pernicious in theory and infamous in practice. If this republic is to hold together it will be because of the strong and practical participation of the common people in every department of government. Wealth cannot save us, culture cannot save us, so-called leaders cannot save us, partisan success cannot save us. Popular intelligence, popular *political* intelligence, is the only safeguard, and the only promise of perpetuity. “Responsibility is the greatest educator.” So far as the people of this country have felt this responsibility they have responded well. In most political questions they have been for more than half a century about ten years ahead of those who have arrogated leadership. They can be trusted—they must be trusted—with every detail of the government. It is a flat contradiction to the very essence of our civil system to relegate government to some favored class, or to attempt to succeed by cajolery and deceit.

The position of a “free-trade professor” in the State university of a strongly Republican State had about it, in those days, an element of perilous excitement which recalls Daniel in the lions’ den. *Lehrfreiheit* was not a sacred doctrine for the conscript fathers who assembled in Topeka; if it is now better understood in those parts the gain may be ascribed in some degree to Professor Canfield, always a lover of the simple, but never of the stagnant life. There were sporadic attempts to oust him, to silence him; but they came to nothing, and when the University of Nebraska needed a new head, in 1891, he was obviously the man for the place. He had now become, in addition to his prominence in Kansas, a figure of importance in the educational affairs of the nation.

At the Topeka meeting, in 1886, the National Educational Association had chosen Professor Canfield as its secretary—a laborious and responsible position which, since 1893, has been held by a permanent salaried officer. In 1887, and again in 1888, he was re-elected; and so efficient was his work in the secretaryship that in 1889 he was elected president. At the St. Paul meeting, in 1890,

it fell to his lot, as presiding officer, to save the Association from chaos and possible disruption. The regularly appointed nominating committee had presented its list of officers for the ensuing year, and these had been elected by the process of directing the assistant secretary to cast the ballot of the Association. There was, however, some dissatisfaction with the successful candidate for president, who was a Southern man. The insurgents, who had a candidate from Illinois, proceeded to bring in a set of resolutions attacking the constitutionality of the election and demanding a new one. There was great excitement, and parliamentary law was pretty clearly on the side of the recalcitrants. But President Canfield quickly desisted the breakers ahead and rose to the occasion in a manner worthy of the late Thomas B. Read. The Proceedings tell the story:

The president stated that since the era of great mass-meetings the Association had of necessity ceased to be a deliberative body, in a parliamentary sense; that all its affairs were necessarily in the hands of its officers and committees; that it was impossible to direct its meetings at all if limited to strict parliamentary law; and declined to entertain the resolutions. Mr. Hardy appealed from the decision of the chair. The president, on the same grounds, declined to entertain the appeal.

As chancellor of the University of Nebraska Dr. Canfield—Williams College made him a doctor of laws in 1893—performed very much the same kind of public service that he had already performed in the adjoining State. But the new position carried, of course, far greater responsibility and made heavy demands on his administrative strength and tact. Of the work he had to do, and of the progress of the university under his chancellorship, I have not that intimate knowledge which would be needed for just and accurate history. Probably his impress was not very deep, for four years is but a short time in the life of a university. In 1895 he accepted the presidency of the Ohio State University at Columbus. Here again his career was of but four years' duration—hardly time enough for good measures of policy to come to fruition, or for adverse criticism to prove its case by the light of experience.

In 1899 Dr. Canfield came to Columbia as librarian, an office

for which, as it proved, he was admirably fitted. But I must pass by the details of his service. He will live in our memory as a good administrator whose controlling purpose was to make the library useful, in the highest possible degree, to our academic constituency. One did not go to him for out-of-the-way information concerning books; but whoso went to him with an "idea" about library management or library efficiency, was sure to find him receptive, cordial, helpful. Indeed, it seems to me that the spirit of helpfulness was the guiding principle of his character. The social instinct was strong in him. He liked to know all sorts of men, to feel the human touch, to get by giving. He was in extraordinary demand as a speaker for a great variety of occasions. When his health broke down in mid-winter he canceled twenty-seven engagements of that character. Before an audience of considerable size he spoke in a rapid, forceful staccato, with but little modulation of the voice; on less formal occasions he was more colloquial, enjoyed telling a good story, and could indulge in solemn fooling. He was an active and convinced churchman, and the Episcopalian forms were dear to him; but the heart of his religion was social service. With such manifold engagements a more austere man might have been dull and uncommunicative at home. But Dr. Canfield was habitually cheerful and affectionate. It was his custom to write daily to his absent daughter.

Of the literary activity of Dr. Canfield the most important product is his book on "The college student and his problems," published by the Macmillan Company in 1902. The dedication runs: "For the children of my educational sons and daughters, whose unfailing confidence and affectionate regard have been and still are the inspiration and the reward of life." It is a book of familiar practical counsel, dealing with such questions as "Why go to college?" "The choice of a college," "The selection of a course," "The fateful first year," "Fraternalities," "Athletics," "Electives," "The choice of life-work." Based on wide experience, written with sympathetic insight, and permeated with a wholesome workable idealism, the book can be read to advantage by every collegian who cares to make the most of himself. Even if he rejects the advice offered, or finds that his own "problem" is not

exactly covered by the discussion, it will still profit him to read and ponder what so wise an observer had come to think about college matters. The pity is that such books are so rarely read in time, nowadays, by those who might turn them to account as they go along.

A large part of Dr. Canfield's work with the pen consisted of reports, addresses, and papers which were either not published at all or were not published separately. He left a quantity of manuscript, but left also the following memorandum with regard to it:

All my life I have recognized the place and power of the spoken word. Because of this I have shaped all my lectures, addresses, etc., from that viewpoint. And because of *this*, I do not wish anything of mine published after my death. The work is done, the word has been spoken, the results must tell their own story of success or failure.

Such being his own estimate of his mission in life, it would be superserviceable to attempt here a complete bibliography of minor publications to which he himself would probably have attached little importance. But a selection from them may properly be given for the purpose of showing the range of his interest. I pass by his routine reports and also two or three short papers which he presented to the National Educational Association. The record shall begin with the year 1902, in which he was honored with the degree of doctor of letters by Oxford University.

"The North American Young Men's Christian Association in the twentieth century." Paper prepared for the Fifteenth World's Conference of Young Men's Christian Associations, held at Kristiania, Norway, August 19-24, 1902. Published by the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations.

"The training of the clergy: From the standpoint of a layman, what constitutes adequate preparation for the priesthood in our church?" Paper read at the Church Congress, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 4, 1903. Published anonymously.

"Why are we what we are?" Address delivered December 19, 1904, before the Society of Colonial Wars of the State of New York. Published in the Society's Yearbook for 1906-7.

"The library of the American university." *Public Libraries*, October, 1904.

"The philosophy of staying in harness." *Cosmopolitan*, May, 1905.

"America and Germany: An academic interchange." *Review of Reviews*, December, 1905.

"The modern college library." *Education*, November, 1906.

"Religion and public education." *Educational Review*, December, 1906.

"William Torrey Harris—teacher, philosopher, friend." *Review of Reviews*, August, 1908.

"On the 'Decay of academic courage' and such like." *Educational Review*, January, 1907.

"Some famous English schools." Paper read at the Twenty-second Annual Conference of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland. Published in the Proceedings of the Conference for 1908.

"Report on certain educational characteristics in England and France." Submitted to the faculty of Columbia College, February 1, 1908.

The report on English and French schools was the outcome of a special mission undertaken in the fall of 1907 at the request of President Butler. It is rich in up-to-date information and suggestive comment; for Dr. Canfield had the advantage of being well known in England, so that doors opened to him which might not so readily have opened to another. There, as in New York and in the West, men who knew him felt the spell of a strong and winsome personality. Upon hearing of his death, Dr. Michael Sadler, the eminent English educationist, wrote President Butler to express his "sense of the loss which the education of the English-speaking folk had suffered." A part of Dr. Sadler's letter is as follows:

He left upon my mind an almost unique impression of vitality. He was quick with human sympathy, and in his humor there was the tenderness which comes from a very wide experience of men and things, heightened by Christian faith and charity. He was a great organizer of his time and thoughts: one who had leisure from himself for the need of others; a giver of himself to institutions; a man in whom the buoyancy of youth and the ripeness of age were singularly combined. I loved him and shall always think of

him as we saw him at Columbia, and at Oxford; here at Weybridge, and for the last time in an upper room at the Thackeray Hotel in London, when he was full of that last inquiry of his, in which he touched so many deep and difficult matters with firm insight and courage. *Lux perpetua ei*: he brought to so many sunshine and light.

In preparing this brief and inadequate tribute to a distinguished colleague whose life and work are now a part of the general heritage, I have wished to avoid such eulogy as might be ascribed, by any reader who did not know him well, to the partiality of friendship. I think he would have had it so. In a memorandum which he wrote for his son when he had begun to feel that his tenure of life was very uncertain, after giving directions for a simple and inexpensive funeral and for the disposal of his body, he set down the following words:

I do not wish to seem ungracious, but it will please me if there shall be no "memorial meeting"—nothing of the kind. I have lived my life as best I could—no one knows better than I its shortcomings—and I shall be more than content to simply abide the quiet judgment and the kindly remembrance of my neighbors and friends. If those with whom I have been associated, and who have known me in our several undertakings, occasionally speak of me with kindly thoughts of the past, it will be reward enough and "notice" enough.

Of that modest reward Dr. Canfield is assured. In the Faculty Club, in the Authors, the Century, he will be remembered as a genial companion whom it was pleasant and profitable to know. The business of the library will go on as before under other hands; to us, however, who pass in and out of that which but lately was his work-room, the place will long seem haunted by his unseen presence.

Die Stätte, die ein guter Mensch betrat, ist eingeweiht.

CALVIN THOMAS



Photo by Alman & Co.

GEORGE RICE CARPENTER

PROFESSOR OF RHETORIC AND ENGLISH COMPOSITION, 1893-1909

GEORGE RICE CARPENTER

IT would be difficult to exaggerate the loss which this community has sustained in the death of Professor Carpenter. The extent of his labors and the variety and thoroughness of his achievement are briefly recorded in the accompanying minute of the department of English and of the division of modern languages and literatures. All this is a remarkable record, of the variety and amount of which few perhaps were aware; but what he stood for in the eyes of those who knew him well, the aim and ideal that animated the sixteen years of his life at this University and the years of training and teaching that preceded them are also a large part of the heritage that we derive from his just and gentle life.

Born of missionary parents and in the midst of the Civil War, though far from the scene of conflict, George Carpenter came naturally by traditions and training that early developed his zeal for righteousness and practical good. His was a genuinely missionary temperament, but his zeal manifested itself chiefly in the realm of the intellect and his constant aim in all his work was, in the words of his beloved poet, Dante, to purge away the mists of the world. Only the mists were not those of the world of faith, but of reason, and not those of pure reason but those that enveloped what might be called the practical reason of man. He was the quiet, unimpassioned enemy of whatever made for complication, embarrassment, pretence, mental blindness, needless intricacy, falseness, sentimentality. No one can sympathetically review the long list of books that he wrote without being impressed by this fundamental truth which expresses itself as a constant ideal. His criticism, whether of rhetorical method or individual books or the lives of particular men, steadily contemplated this fact—that the valuable form of expression is that which can be widely comprehended with least effort, that the good man is he who thinks as simply and soberly as he may. All his books were essentially processes of simplification: he endeavored to give his readers what he had to say in the

form of a few sound principles and reduced the lives of those about whom he so adequately wrote to an easily grasped series of motives from which departures were details of more or less significant moment. The animus of all his writing was a zeal for simplicity and truth.

The same zeal directed his teaching. For example, he cared comparatively little, in his composition courses, that a student should know precise rules or the formal correctness of the subject—though in those matters his own practice was impeccable. He strove rather to make his students think clearly and solidly, urged them to see the main issue and to coordinate detail with that. Or, again, he estimated students not so much on their passing performance as in the light of what he felt they would be. What his foresight showed him they would become, his zeal for their good made him earnest to help them in becoming. He would have deemed energy wasted that saw in their work only the immediate result or that spent itself on the minutiae of discrimination, when there was always constant before him a large human problem. Careful as he was in small matters, he concerned himself only with such small matters as counted, and he based his estimates of work on broad questions of right and wrong and was never to be lured into a merely academic position.

He had many friends, and to them he gave himself, unselfishly and with single eye to their good, in even greater measure of zeal than to his work or to his students. No one was a better friend than he, and his friendship was marked by a fine and generous faith. He saw his friends broadly, with affectionate and liberal eye, he passed by trifling faults, he took them as they were, humanly and candidly. He esteemed them for their character and had faith in what that would become, valued them apart from external appearances, knew them, studied them, thought of them, helped them when opportunity offered. In all relations his mind was singularly free from pettiness. Only the grosser acts of injustice, arrogance, pride, and stupidity could move him to impatience. He was a rod and a staff to those who knew him well.

Thus he was a very real democrat, and his democracy was of that of the spirit. There were few barriers between him and the

man who was working, in whatever field, to make his fellowmen somewhat wiser and more real. His sympathies were away from formalism and emptiness. This fact led him to believe very sincerely, for example, in the life and character of this land. He viewed it as he viewed individuals, broadly, with an eye unaffected by passing phenomena, and with faith in its prospects as in its fundamental goodness. Indeed, no one could have done the work that he did without a conspicuous amount of faith. As faith characterized his relations to his students and his friends, so it animated his view of other things, so, too, it accounted for his prodigious energy, his absorption in the routine of his duties, in his untiring zeal to make ideals prevail.

With his zeal and his faith was an extraordinary spirit of gentleness and patience. Keen as he was to see his ideas take root and bear fruit, he was nevertheless a man of consummate patience and rare tact. He probably labored, to an unusual degree, under a sense, sometimes not wholly real, of opposition to be overcome, of opposition to what he valued, and of difficulties to surmount. He had the temperament described by Marvel:

For 'tis all one to courage high,
The emulous, or enemy;
And with such, to enclose
Is more than to oppose.

There was always a sense of something to overcome; the swift spirit had no rest. Yet, in practice, no one could be more patient than he. He achieved his ends by no rapid flights but by overcoming barriers one by one, quietly, systematically, carefully, without loss of energy and with wonderful self-control. Few minds have united more method with more eagerness than his. His firmness accomplished much. His courtesy, humor, and tact were alike unfailing and marvelous. In discussion he was always even-tempered and to the point, he always kept discourse on the right track, he could illumine a situation or solve a difficult problem with pervasive good sense, and he had a remarkable gift of saying the right thing at the right time.

Always outwardly calm and self-possessed, he was a man of keen sensitiveness and deep sympathy. These qualities were abundantly

shown in all his writings, particularly his biographies, and in all his relations with men. He made it a point to understand. He took into account the attitude of whomever he had dealings with and if he did not necessarily agree with it, gave it full and careful examination, trying thereby to increase his own knowledge and to render a just opinion. By temperament his sympathies were profound rather than broad, for certain things he despised from the depths of a righteous and not at all easy-going nature, but he studied diligently to understand that with which he was not naturally in sympathy and he strove successfully to render justice. Consequently he grew rapidly and his estimates constantly became more and more human and valuable.

How deep was his concern for justice, how much he cared that righteousness should prevail, how sensitive he was, only those who knew him well could realize. His demeanor was always calm, even when he had reason to be deeply moved. A pervading modesty, indeed, characterized his actions. He rarely spoke of himself, and if he ever did, it was in an impersonal vein, far more of the thing that had been done than of his agency in the performance. When once a thing was a result, when a book had been written or a complicated problem solved, he had little personal interest and absolutely no vanity in the matter. He never put himself, as himself, forward; it was solely the cause that counted. Something of a mystic by temperament, a scholar, a lover of study, he nevertheless felt the call to service, and did his duty without fretting or self-esteem. For honors, for titles, for praise he cared little, for he regarded these things as impedimenta, just as he deemed superfluity and ornateness to be sins of style. His modesty was fundamental, for it was built on a very real love of truth and a zeal for substantial good.

So great were the virtues of his character and so radiant the clearness of his intellect, that he might be thought to have excelled simply in these respects. As a matter of fact, his knowledge and his command of the details of his subject kept even pace with his personal qualities. He was an admirable scholar, widely read, accurate, illuminating. If he said a thing was so, he was sure to be right. He practically never fell into errors of fact or made mis-

takes of judgment either in executive work or in the domain of the intellect. Curiosity was a constant characteristic of his mind. He was always eager to discern new things and to discuss new points of view. Modern literature interested him more than that of bygone generations and he had less concern for how a thing came to be than for what it is. But though this immediate growing aspect of books and men interested him chiefly, he had also a wide knowledge of what had been, and certain medieval characters, like St. Augustine, Dante, and St. Francis appealed strongly to his imagination. His scholarship in every field, however, had this constant characteristic, that he acquired facts and ideas very rapidly and always transformed them into new, simpler, and more luminous forms. The best proof of the soundness of his learning and the brilliance of his mind lies in his many books and in the hold which he had on his many friends and students.

Much of his value to this community lay in his independence of judgment and his practical sense. He was wholly disinterested. When one asked for his opinion one received it candidly, on the basis of the facts, tempered only by an affectionate regard for one's own good. His opinions were his own, though always at the service of any one who needed them. He called no man master, but was the servant of ideas with a quasi-mystical devotion and to these ideas he was always true. His judgment and sagacity were great and they were as freely given as they were invaluable.

Writing so near to him, it is almost impossible to make any just estimate of his work. We saw him so often that only his death could show how near he was to us, and now one must write stupidly "and with no language but a cry." Yet when we consider his rare and gentle spirit, so laden with achievement and so full of promise, we can truly say that from our common life has gone a power that nothing can restore. No one was closer or more constantly associated with our most energetic college life than he. Through his death we have lost an admirable scholar, an able officer, a tireless worker, a counsellor of generous and independent judgment, a gracious personality, a patient and affectionate friend, a man of noble mind. He died young in years but full of honors, and he leaves us the rich legacy of a useful life, an abiding influence, and a name that shall be not soon forgotten.

The following minute was spread upon the records of the department of English and the division of modern languages and literatures :

George Rice Carpenter, since May, 1893, professor of rhetoric and English composition at Columbia University, died at his home, 207 West 56th Street, New York City, on April 8, 1909. He was of old New England stock on both sides, and he was born October 25, 1863, at Eskimo River Mission Station, Labrador, where his father, Rev. Charles C. Carpenter, of Andover, Massachusetts, and his mother were then conducting pioneer missionary work (1858-65). He was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, whence, in 1882, he entered Harvard. At college he was a very able and earnest student, and at graduation stood very near the head of his class. While in college he was one of the founders of the *Harvard Monthly*, but though his interests were chiefly literary, he was also a thorough student of philosophy, mathematics, and linguistics. On graduation he was appointed to the Rogers fellowship, and from 1886 to 1888 studied in Europe, chiefly at Paris and Berlin. Appointed to an instructorship in English, on his return, he entered on the career of distinguished and practical scholarship which made him one of the leaders in this country, and of which more than a score of valuable books attest the eminence.*

In 1890 he became assistant professor of English at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. While there he published "Exercises in rhetoric and English composition" (1893), a book since widely used and later, in revised forms, adapted to secondary school as well as to college teaching. This book was and is of great value in our contemporary study of rhetoric, since it was an important step in the further simplification of a subject that had been detailed and formalized to a high degree. The aim of Professor Carpenter was to present the few necessary principles of the subject and to illustrate them so that they could readily be put into practice. The method which he employed is substantially that in vogue today in all high schools and colleges in the land, and the success of the work which he and others did is made evident in the great increase in dignity, usefulness, and amount of work in English composition in all schools and colleges.

Called to Columbia in May, 1893, he entered on his duties the following September as head of the department of rhetoric and English composition, since merged into the department of English. Most of his time was, for the next few years, taken up with the

*A complete bibliography of his writings is in preparation and will shortly appear.

organization of his department in the thorough way that characterized all of his enterprises, and in his own teaching. He introduced a curriculum of courses in rhetoric of great practical value, and this he strengthened from year to year and kept in excellent working order. The success of his department was due chiefly to his own personality, for he was himself an admirable teacher. His personal hold on his classes in those years—as always—was very great. His constant aim was to clarify the minds of his students, to make them think soberly, justly, and temperately on all subjects, and to train them to express themselves with firmness and simplicity.

Besides these duties he found opportunity to write new and revise old text-books, and he became, in 1895, general editor of Longman's *English Classics*, which set the standard for secondary school editions of the classics made possible by the then recently adopted uniform entrance requirements to college, in which movement he had had great influence. To this series he himself contributed (1895-96) editions of Scott's "Lady of the Lake," Irving's "Tales of a traveller," and Defoe's "Journal of the plague year." His work in the field of educational writing, both theoretical and practical, gradually grew in scope until at his death it comprised also "Principles of English grammar" (1897), a widely used book, "Foundation lessons in English grammar" (with O. I. and M. S. Woodley, 1902), "Foundation lessons in the English language" (with Woodley, 1902), "Personal problems of college students" (with the late James H. Canfield, 1902), "Mental growth and control" (with Nathan Oppenheim, 1902), "The teaching of English" (with F. T. Baker, and F. N. Scott, 1903), and a series of widely used Language Readers (with F. T. Baker, 1906), besides several editions of texts for school and college use.

In addition to this long series of valuable books for teachers and students, Professor Carpenter was also profoundly interested in literature. In 1888 he obtained the Dante Prize—offered by the Dante Society, of which he was later the secretary—by means of a brilliant essay entitled "The episode of the Donna Pietosa." Not long after he published an excellent article on Ibsen in *Scribner's Magazine*, and made a translation of "The lady of the sea." In 1891, he edited Latham's "Eleven letters of Dante," and later translated Boccaccio's "Life of Dante" for the Grolier Club. A good edition of Steele appeared in the Athenæum Press (1895). To American letters his service was particularly distinguished. His "American prose" (1898), a companion volume to Craik's "English prose," was followed by a succinct and lucid sketch of Longfellow in the Beacon Biographies (1901), and an excellent life of Whittier in the American Men of Letters series (1903), and in the

English Men of Letters "Walt Whitman" (1909). This book, which appeared during his last illness, deserves special mention as the expression of the maturity and fulness of his powers.

At the merging in 1899-1900 of the departments of English, literature, and rhetoric in the present department of English, with the late Professor Price as head, Professor Carpenter became secretary, and, until succeeded in that office by Professor Thorndike in 1906, was its executive officer. The administrative duties of this position were considerable, involving the organization of courses, correspondence with actual and prospective students, and all the paraphernalia for keeping systematic record of new activities and new people in a rapidly growing graduate school. His work in the building up of the present large and flourishing English graduate school was of a brilliant description. It was largely under his guidance that the English department developed that democratic policy that has distinguished it among other departments of the university. Though his work here lay rather in organization than in teaching and in the indispensable oversight of doctors' and masters' theses, his own teaching in the Graduate School was of great variety and value. Professor Carpenter, as his many writings and excellent courses show, was an admirable and stimulating scholar. His learning was great and his work was accurate and thorough. His courses were full, suggestive and practical, for his scholarship was fertile. Besides his work in the department he was also the first secretary of the Division of Modern Languages and Literatures on its establishment in 1903. In this capacity he had a large influence on the arrangement of work in allied departments, and the announcements of the division, as of the English department, largely due to him, were literally models of clear presentation. He was also the editor of the COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY when it was transformed and expanded from the *University Bulletin*, and to him is due much of the inception and success of the present University magazine.

Professor Carpenter spent the greater part of the year of 1906-07 in Europe, on leave of absence. Shortly after his return he delivered an address at the semi-centennial of the University of the South, which honored him with the degree of D.C.L., in June, 1907. Resuming his academic duties in the fall of that year, he was made chairman of a very important special committee of the faculty of Columbia College to examine into the state of college instruction and to devise means for the better coordination of courses. The result of this committee was the foundation, in January, 1908, of the committee on instruction of Columbia College, the organization and functions of which have been largely applied in several other

faculties of the university. Of this committee Professor Carpenter became chairman and to it he devoted a great amount of time and energy. The committee introduced many interesting and valuable improvements in the educational administration of the college. He was also a member of the committee of nine appointed to inquire into the state of the whole University. It was while in the midst of his active services in these important works that he was stricken with his fatal illness.

The value of the services of Professor Carpenter to the University and to education and scholarship in this country can hardly be overrated. Though dying at the comparatively early age of forty-five he accomplished a great amount of work, as the list of his publications shows, was widely recognized as a leader in education, was among the most thorough and stimulating of our scholars, and was in all respects a great teacher. Efficiency and common-sense were united in him with a high degree of charm of personality and modest nobility of mind. Had his life been spared it is likely that he would have gone on much further; for his work tended always to become broader, his interests became continually more and more human, and his writing grew constantly in grace and strength. He was a very distinguished member of this community and his loss is not likely soon to be made good.

WILLIAM T. BREWSTER

THE ATELIER SYSTEM IN ARCHITECTURAL TEACHING*

IN the history of technical training two broadly differentiated systems have prevailed, besides many variations and combinations of the two. The older, and for a long time the only system, was that of apprenticeship, in which the pupil learned in the shop or studio of one master all the processes and secrets which he was capable of imparting. The pupil began with the most menial duties, and passed successively through every stage of his art or trade up to the highest. When his course was completed, he was competent to assist the master in his highest undertakings, or to launch forth as an independent journeyman or even to become himself a master. There was no detail of the business which he did not understand. But he had acquired the style, the manner, the spirit of only one master; and, so far as he had learned principles at all, it was often more by inference than by direct teaching. And he had learned little else than the practice of his art or trade.

By the second system, on the other hand, the whole body of knowledge in a given field of learning is divided into its constituent parts, and the principles or theory of each taught in classes by lectures or text-book recitations, while the practice is as far as possible acquired in laboratories. The student gains a far broader view of his subject than by the older system, and a deeper insight into its principles. But the practical side he touches less thoroughly or at least less completely, and the graduate of the professional school has often to pass through a longer or shorter period of quasi-apprenticeship in which, for the time being, his scientific theoretical training appears to be of little advantage. The justification for the modern system lies in two things: its economy of

* See also *The School of Architecture in the QUARTERLY* for June, 1906; *The Influence of the Ecole des Beaux Arts in the QUARTERLY* for June, 1908; and *The Teaching of Design in Columbia University in the Architectural Record* for May, 1907.

time, and its scientific mastery of underlying principles and of the relations of the science or profession to cognate arts and interests.

Among the fine arts it is architecture that best lends itself to these analytical and academic methods. It is at once an art, a science and a profession. As practised today its complexities rank it with engineering of the highest class; the breadth and variety of knowledge which it requires place it on a par with the liberal professions; while its dominating æsthetic considerations relate it to painting and sculpture. The scientific and æsthetic elements of the profession often appear as rival and even hostile considerations, and sometimes one, sometimes the other, wins the upper hand. Some architects are almost wholly engineers, some almost wholly artists; so that, for the efficient practice of the profession, it has become quite customary for two men of diverse qualifications to associate in partnership. One hears of the "long-haired" department in a large office, which looks after design and decoration, and the "short-haired" department, which figures the sizes of beams and attends to the devious practices of contractors. It is because of differing or changing estimates of the relative importance of these two elements in architectural training that some schools of architecture are organized as departments of schools of engineering, while others are under the control of faculties of fine arts. The oldest of all architectural schools, that of the Paris Ecole des Beaux-Arts, is, as its name implies, a division of the great French National School of Fine Arts. Our own school in Columbia University was originally a department of the school of mines, but is now a school under the faculty of fine arts.

It is this aspect of architecture as a fine art which is responsible for the variety of views and methods in its teaching. While the science, history and theory of architecture are perfectly amenable to analysis, organization and inculcation by means of lectures and laboratory work, design as an art demanding the exercise of imagination, originality and taste cannot be reduced to rules and taught to a hundred pupils at once by lectures or by the correction of blunders in work submitted. A poet is not made by the most rigid training in rhetoric and prosody, and the architect should be a poet in form. A man destitute by nature of artistic feeling, taste

and imagination may become a trustworthy engineer, but never a true architect. If, however, he possess these qualities in the germ, they may be developed: but their development is best effected not by precept, but by the inspiration that comes from contact with the inspiring personality of a master in art. Enthusiasm is an important, even essential element in the training of the artist. This is why painters and sculptors have been so reluctant to abandon the traditional teaching of their arts in studios under masters who are artists and not pedagogues. For in the studio a limited number of pupils come into personal contact with the master of their choice, and it is the personal criticisms, the individual counsels which they receive, the master's touches and brush-strokes and finger marks upon their own drawings or *maquettes*, and the examples of the master's work about them, which they value.

Another important feature of the studio-training is the free criticism of fellow pupils and the warmth-producing friction between man and man in the studio work. The studio becomes a little republic, in which each man has equal rights and yet in which merit is freely recognized. The common interest in one pursuit and the emulation of the constant strife to excel, create a stimulating atmosphere, very different from that of an academic class-room or laboratory, where each student ordinarily concerns himself only with his own affairs and seeks only to reach or perhaps to exceed somewhat the academic standard of passable performance. This is why artists look askance at the idea of university schools of art. And this is why the trustees of Columbia University and the faculty of fine arts have taken particular pains to disclaim any intention to enter the field of studio work in painting and sculpture, preferring to leave this part of the artist's education to the painters and sculptors themselves, in their own studios and academies. It is the theory, history and principles of criticism of these arts, not their practice, which the University will undertake to teach in its lecture halls. And in the school of architecture, already long established, the teaching of design was for the same reason reorganized upon the basis of what has become popularly known as the "atelier system." This reorganization, so widely advertised, has been misunderstood by some, and by others is not

understood at all. It was described with some fulness in the *QUARTERLY* for June, 1906, but it may not be amiss to present anew to the alumni and friends of the University its leading features and to give some account of its operation and results for the past four years.

Previous to this reorganization, the teaching of design was in the hands of two or at most three instructors under the general direction of one of the professors who, however, did not himself give instruction in design. All the work was done in the drafting-room of the school in Havemeyer Hall, each instructor preparing the problems for his own men, and passing judgment upon the designs handed in. The supervising professor did what he could to secure some correlation and sequence in the problems of the various grades and sometimes criticized the completed work. The instructor marked the designs of his own class on a scale of 10, all those falling below 6 being rejected. The student was required to make up all such deficient designs by the end of the year, and the degree was awarded for the satisfactory completion of all the scheduled problems in each grade.

The vices of this procedure, which worked well enough with very small classes and with standards not too rigid and exacting, became apparent with increasing numbers and higher standards. The work under each instructor tended to fall into a narrow rut, both as to the character of the problems and the style of the work produced. There was no emulation and little enthusiasm. The only reward for superior work was a higher percentage on the registrar's books. The man who averaged 6 or 6.5 in his designs, but never fell below 6, was more fortunate than the man who averaged 8 or 9, but who in a single design fell below 6, for the latter had to make up the deficient design. The student who fell behind in more than one design was swamped by the pressure of "back work." The system increased or doubled the amount of work of the weaklings; the man who stumbled in the upward path was loaded with an extra burden. The system placed a premium upon a given quantity of mediocre work. Moreover, the awards, made always by the instructor, were regarded as personal verdicts, and the instructor was frequently subjected to heavy pressure to

revise his marks in given cases. He could not always escape the charge of personal bias, however unjustly brought against him.

In contrast with this procedure the French "atelier" system permits the student to select his instructor in design, either from among the official professors with large studios or "ateliers" in the buildings of the Ecole, or at will from a host of private or "external" atelier masters. Each *atelier* is a self-governing student body. The problems are given out by the professor of theory, worked out by the students in their respective ateliers, and handed in at the Ecole on a fixed date. They are publicly exhibited and judged by a jury consisting of the professor of theory, the professors of the official ateliers, and certain others appointed *ad hoc*. This jury awards "mentions" and medals of various grades, each having a definite value in credits or *valeurs*, and promotion and the final *diplôme* are conditioned respectively upon the acquisition of so many or so many credits.

The chief objections to the adoption of this system in our own school lay not in its fundamental character, but in its details: in the multiplicity of grades of awards, in the tendency to work not for the highest artistic quality, but for conformity to the known or supposed idiosyncrasies of the jury; in the lack of definite connection between the preparation of the programs and the actual work of teaching. It was feared by some, moreover, that the spirit of emulation between ateliers as well as between students might be inconsistent with true and high academic aims; that instead of culture for its own sake, we should have culture for the sake of medals and prizes, and at the cost of bickerings and jealousies.

The Columbia modification of the Paris system has successfully met all the above objections, and secured all the real advantages of the French plan. Every student is allowed to elect his own instructor, whether from among those of the three official studios of the school, or from those of the various ateliers of other organizations giving similar instruction (*e. g.*, the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects). The official ateliers are those respectively in Havemeyer Hall, under Messrs. W. A. Delano and F. A. Nelson; at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street, under Messrs. Thomas Hastings and J. V. Van Pelt; and at 122 East 25th Street, under Messrs.

C. F. McKim and H. W. Corbett. In addition to these six gentlemen, Mr. C. A. Harriman conducts, in a separate drafting-room, the preliminary training of the newly-entered students, by which they are prepared for the more formal work in design in the three official ateliers. Thus seven men instead of two—five of them actively and constantly, the others by occasional visits and general supervision—conduct the personal teaching of design. With one exception they are all engaged in the active practice of their profession. The programs are prepared by a sub-committee of the six supervisors of ateliers, who together constitute a general committee on design, with complete control, subject to approval by the executive head of the school, of the entire work in design. The preparation of the programs is thus directed by the men who teach, and there is no danger of its falling into the ruts of a single person's habits of mind. The designs when handed in upon the specified date, are judged by a jury, consisting of a representative of each studio and two invited architects, with the executive head serving *ex officio*. The personnel of the jury is thus seldom twice quite the same, and the jury's particular views never become a tradition to dominate considerations of general excellence in the student's mind. Its awards are official and impersonal, and are very rarely questioned or caviled at: they carry conviction and are loyally accepted. The awards are in three grades, "passes," "mentions" and "special mentions," counting each for a specified number of credits or "points," and as at Paris, promotions from grade to grade depend upon the number of points acquired. This puts the premium upon quality rather than quantity; for three mentions count as many credits as four passes, and three special mentions are equivalent to five passes. The "intellectual lock step" is abolished, and every student advances as fast as his talents and industry permit. The slow worker is not worried, the quick worker not retarded; while the "incubus of back work" and the deadening effect of the "passing mark of 6" have been forever done away with. There are no medals and no prizes; the rewards are academic, not material; rapid promotion awaits merit, and the laggard is spurred to new efforts to improve the quality of his work.

The chief defect of the present arrangement is the disparity in

numbers as between the Columbia (Havemeyer) and the downtown ateliers. These number each fifteen to eighteen students, while there are seventy in the Columbia drafting-room. This imposes an undue burden on the Columbia instructors, and the good showing made by their pupils in the various judgments speaks well for their devotion and efficiency.

The emulation between the ateliers is hardly as keen as one would expect, but it is sufficient to keep up a fine spirit of industry and enthusiasm among the pupils. There has been surprisingly little complaint of prejudice or unfairness in the awards, which are accepted in a fine spirit of good nature and what one might call sportsmanliness. The drawings, unsigned but numbered, are hung in the Model House (called irreverently by the students the Tin Box, the Ice Box in winter, and the Hot Box in summer), which makes an admirable exhibition gallery. The jury devote several hours to the judgment, after which the doors are thrown open and an eager crowd rush in to scan the result. The fateful X on the margin denotes a failure or "throw-down," and its recipient receives the sympathy or the jests of his comrades, as may be; the winners of passes and mentions are congratulated, and as long as the fading light serves, the inchoate architects throng the gallery and discuss the decisions of the jury. A few days later one of the jury makes the round of the gallery with all who care to attend, explaining the awards and giving a brief rapid-fire criticism of all the designs.

In all this work, pupil and teacher get close together. The teacher's personality counts; his enthusiasm kindles that of his students; they, on their part, feel that they are learning from one who is no mere pedagogue, but a man who has done and is doing "real architecture." It is the relation of master and apprentice, and something more: for the teacher has no personal axe to grind; the pupil is not his servant and assistant as in the old apprenticeship; and no financial consideration interferes with the freedom and friendliness of the personal relation. The results show both in the quality of the work done, which has steadily improved for each of the four years since the system was inaugurated; and in the tone and spirit of the school, into which there has come a new

and welcome enthusiasm. Indeed, there have been times when the enthusiasm for the work in design has somewhat interfered with attendance on lectures, though this has not been the case since the students discovered the disastrous effects of neglect of their class-room studies.

The Columbia adaptation of the French system is no longer an experiment. Its success has established it as a fixed institution, and the commendation it has elicited from the committees on education of such diverse bodies as the American Institute of Architects and the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects warrants the belief that it offers the best solution yet devised for the problem of combining in one institution the best features of the two systems described in the opening pages of this article.

A. D. F. HAMLIN

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AT COLUMBIA

PRIOR to 1897, when Columbia University left the old site on Forty-ninth Street, physical education was not mentioned in any of its announcements. Columbia was at that time practically the only prominent institution of higher learning in the United States without a gymnasium or any equipment for physical education, but the removal to the new site in 1897 afforded an opportunity to remedy this defect. The gymnasium, swimming-pool, and accessories provided by the Trustees at the new site are of such ample proportions, substantial construction, and generous equipment, that even today, thirteen years after their planning, they are equal to the best to be found in any educational institution. The gymnasium was opened in the fall of 1898.

In the College announcement for 1898-99, the statement was included for the first time that male students, except students of medicine, must pay annually a gymnasium fee of seven dollars. Furthermore, two hours a week of work in the gymnasium were prescribed for all members of the two lower classes in Columbia College and in the schools of applied science and architecture, except for special students and students holding degrees from other colleges. At that time, however, no credit was attached to the gymnasium work, while at present the two prescribed courses, Physical Education A1-A2, two hours a week for freshmen, and Physical Education B1-B2, two hours a week for sophomores, each bear two points of academic credit towards the degree of bachelor of arts or bachelor of science, and they are subject to the same rules and regulations as all other prescribed courses in the curriculum. In order to give an idea of the content of these courses and the relation they bear to athletic training, the following description is given:

PHYSICAL EDUCATION A1-A2

Physical Education A1: During the first three and a half weeks the work consists of lectures on personal hygiene and sanitation delivered in the gymnasium, and during this period all freshmen are given a physical examination. During the rest of the term the two weekly periods are devoted to gymnasium work. A written



GYMNASIUM, FROM THE GROVE



SWIMMING POOL

examination on the lectures and the prescribed reading is given at mid-year. The mark for this examination plus the term mark for gymnasium work determines the student's rating in Physical Education A1.

Physical Education A2: Two hours a week of gymnasium work throughout the second half-year with an examination about May first. The result of this examination, the term mark for gymnasium work, and the mark obtained at the examination in swimming determine the student's rating in Physical Education A2.

Physical Education B1: Same as Physical Education A1, with omission of physical examination.

Physical Education B2: Two hours a week of gymnasium work throughout the second half-year with an examination about May first. The result of this examination, the term mark for gymnasium work, and the mark obtained for athletic proficiency will determine the student's rating in Physical Education B2.

[NOTE.—Athletic proficiency will be determined in one of the following ways:

- I. Securing a permanent place on any Varsity athletic team.
- II. Winning an individual University athletic championship.
- III. A test in one of the following:
 1. Running one lap.
 2. Running two laps.
 3. Running five laps.
 4. Running ten laps.
 5. Swimming two lengths.
 6. Swimming five lengths.
 7. Swimming ten lengths.
 8. Life-saving test.
 9. Running high jump.
 10. Three standing broad jumps.
 11. Rope climb.]

The second physical examination must be taken between April 15th and May 15th.

Students in regular training as candidates for athletic teams may be excused from attendance in the gymnasium classes not to exceed 50 per cent. of the regular sessions. Such excuse will be granted only when athletic training is officially reported weekly at the gymnasium office, by the team manager, on blanks furnished for that purpose. The excuse for athletic training will not be given for periods less than two consecutive weeks. A student thus excused from gymnasium attendance will not be exempt from the physical examinations, attendance at lectures, or any of the examinations in the courses.

There are 732 students registered in the two courses this year, 398 from the College and 334 from the schools of mines, engineering, and chemistry. The standards of proficiency required for passing in the prescribed courses are such, that a student who receives a satisfactory grade in both courses must possess: (a) a fair knowledge of the fundamental principles of personal and public hygiene, (b) a fair degree of health and vitality, (c) good carriage and bodily control when on the ground, as in running, jumping, and vaulting; above the ground, as in climbing; and in the water, as in swimming and diving, and (d) a knowledge of some athletic games or exercises which may be practised for physical recreation after graduation.

The introduction by Columbia of prescribed courses in physical education for academic and engineering students as early as 1898, was significant of the progressive educational policy adopted after the removal to the site on Morningside Heights. During the period of forty years from 1860, when Amherst College introduced compulsory physical education, until 1900, only twenty-one colleges adopted this requirement. From 1900 to 1906 the number increased from twenty-one to fifty-seven. Recent statistics show that 90 per cent. of the seventy-three leading colleges and universities require physical education of freshmen; 78 per cent. require it of freshmen and sophomores; 30 per cent. of freshmen, sophomores and juniors; and 12 per cent. of all four classes. Another fact significant of the recognition accorded this subject as an integral part of the course of study is that in 80 per cent. of these institutions the director of physical education has a seat in the faculty, in 63 per cent. of the cases with the grade of professor and in 17 per cent. with the grade of instructor. Columbia was one of the first institutions to prescribe physical education to engineering students. At present nearly every college that has academic and engineering departments holds the engineering students to the same requirements in physical education as the academic students. There is also a marked tendency for technological schools to introduce physical education as a prescribed subject; the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for example, took this step last year.

Besides the two prescribed courses, the department offers four optional courses, as follows:



GYMNASIUM FLOOR



VISITORS' GALLERY

1. *Hygiene 1-2*: Lectures, recitations, and written reports on personal and public hygiene, three hours; six points credit.

2. *Physical Education*: Calisthenics and exercises on the various kinds of gymnastic apparatus, one hour daily. Open to all students, officers, and alumni.

3. *Physical Education*: Calisthenics and simple gymnastic exercises, three times a week. Open to officers only. This course is conducted in a small gymnasium reserved for officers.

4. *Life-saving*: Methods of life-saving and resuscitation. Several short courses are offered at different hours to meet the convenience of students in the various departments of the University.

An instructor is present at all times when the gymnasium and swimming-pool are in use, for the purpose of giving individual instruction.

The most important development in college departments of physical education during the last decade has been an extension of the scope of these departments to include not only gymnastics and athletics, but every element which in any way fosters the physical welfare of students, for instance instruction in hygiene, physical examinations, and medical consultation, and with this movement Columbia has always kept abreast. When the department of physical education was organized in 1898, it provided physical instruction, physical examinations, medical and surgical attendance in emergencies, and special medical examinations to candidates for athletic teams. The activities of the department remained essentially the same until 1904, when the revision of the College curriculum furnished an opportunity to increase the scope and efficiency of the various activities carried on in the University gymnasium.

A brief description of some of the activities maintained in addition to the regular instruction may not be out of place.

1. *Medical consultation*: The director and the instructor (both physicians) have daily office hours for consultation with students. A large number of students avail themselves of this privilege by consulting the physicians on matters of health and personal habits. In most cases advice is all that is required; when medical or surgical treatment is necessary, the student is referred to the University medical visitor, or to a reliable specialist. Only those who are engaged in such work can appreciate its importance and its value to young men during the years when habits and character are

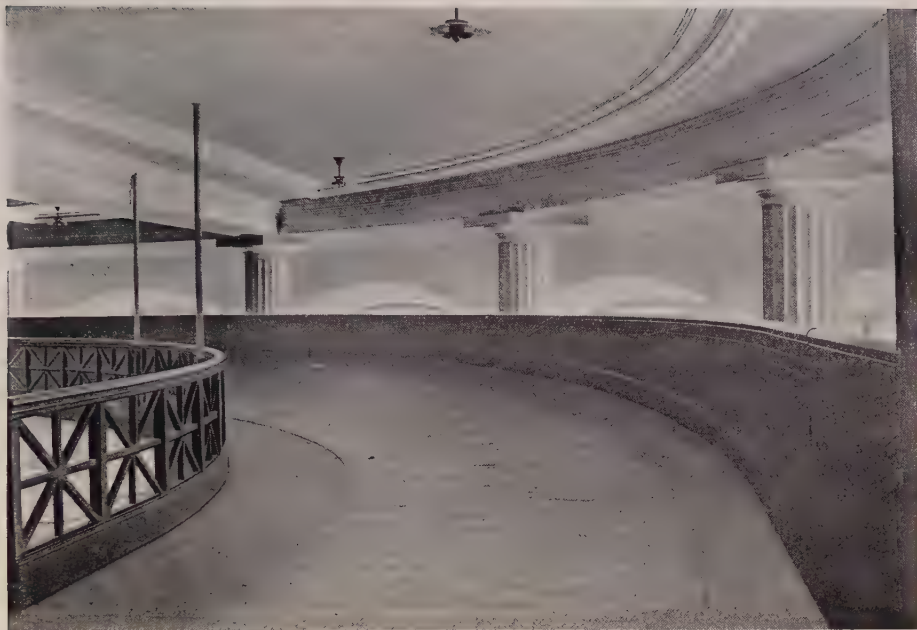
formed. That the influence of this consultation work is permanent is shown by the fact that letters are occasionally received from young graduates who have settled in some remote locality and feel the need of counsel in meeting new conditions.

2. *Physical examinations*: A complete physical examination is required of all students in the prescribed courses in physical education, and is optional with all other students. The examination includes an inquiry into family and personal history; measurement of weight, height, breadths, depths and girths of different parts of the body; tests of eyesight, hearing, lung-capacity, and strength of various muscle groups; and an examination of heart, lungs, nose, throat, teeth, skin, chest, spine, abdomen, feet, etc. The main object in making this examination is to help the individual student to improve his health, carriage and general development. It affords an opportunity to the director for making the personal acquaintance of every student. The value of a private conference with each student at the beginning of his college life cannot be overestimated. Advice given under these circumstances has far greater influence than any amount of instruction given to the class as a whole. The information obtained by the examiner serves as a basis for directing a student in habits of right living, with a view to securing the largest results from his college course and the laying of a proper foundation for life after graduation. The ideal of individual instruction based upon individual needs is approximated by examining each student, and assigning him to the class and squad best adapted to his condition.

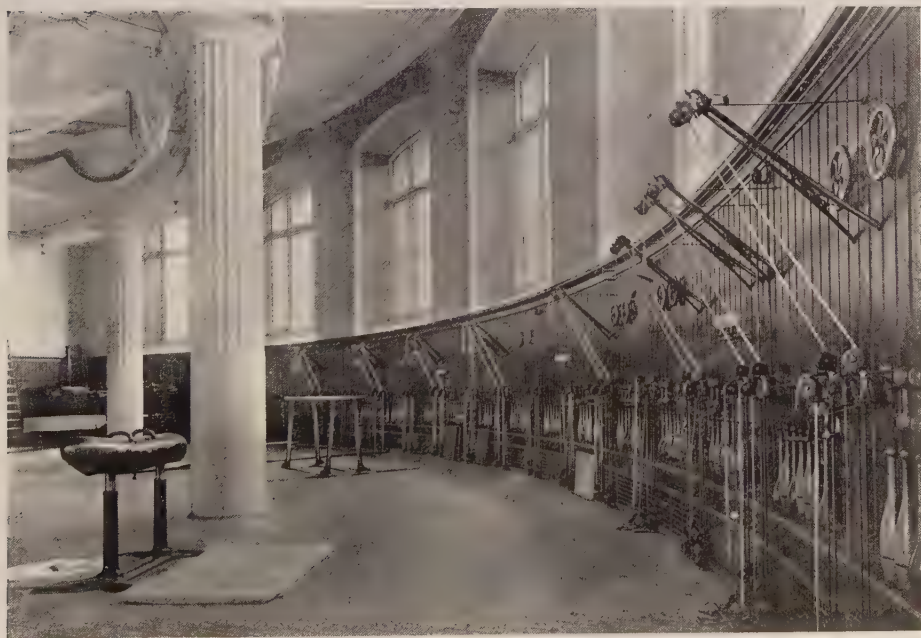
3. *Emergencies*: The physicians in the department give medical and surgical treatment in all emergency cases occurring among students, officers, and employees.

4. *Medical examinations of athletes*: All students who are candidates for athletic teams are required to secure a certificate from the medical director before engaging in athletic contests. This provision serves to prevent injury to students suffering from organic defects.

5. *Regulation of athletics*: The new equipment of physical training, the marked increase in the number of students, and the coincident expansion of activity in athletics in American colleges, were responsible for an extensive development of athletics at Columbia during the first years at Morningside Heights. Rowing, baseball,



RUNNING TRACK



SECTION OF FLOOR

and track athletics were the only sports in which Columbia was represented before 1898. Football, basketball, hockey, lacrosse, gymnastics, wrestling, fencing, swimming, etc., were soon taken up with enthusiasm, and teams were organized for intercollegiate competition. Such a sudden and rapid increase in athletic activities inevitably resulted in some confusion, mistakes, and excesses. Students elected to manage teams lacked the help and direction which come from experience and traditions of long standing organization. The faculty was engrossed in solving the educational problems involved in the rapid development of the University, with the result that athletic regulation was somewhat inadequate during the first few years, but in 1903 a reorganization of the plan for the control of athletics was perfected. Under the new plan for athletic regulation, which is generally satisfactory to faculty, students, and alumni, the President appoints:

(a) A University committee on student organizations, athletic and other, which in any way represent the University before the public. This committee has authority over the organization and dissolution of all athletic teams, the scholarship rules governing students who engage in intercollegiate contests, and the schedules of athletic contests in so far as they necessitate absence from regular college exercises.

(b) A University committee on athletics, consisting of three graduates, two undergraduates, the chairman of the University committee on student organizations, and the medical director of the gymnasium. This committee is empowered to adopt and administer rules of eligibility, not involving questions of scholarship, and to govern the participation of students of Columbia University in intercollegiate athletics, subject to the general regulations of the University. The power conferred upon this committee involves authority over all matters pertaining to the physical condition and amateur standing of candidates for athletic teams, the making of schedules for contests, and the appointing and dismissing of athletic coaches.

(c) A comptroller of student organizations (the office is held at present by the dean of the faculty of applied science), who exercises authority over financial matters. All budgets and expenditures must be approved by the comptroller. No athletic organization is permitted to begin a season until all bills from the previous season have been paid.

GEORGE L. MEYLAN

THE SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS AT SANTIAGO*

WHATEVER may have been the extent of their political affinities; intellectual cooperation among the republics of Latin America is a product of recent growth. Since 1898 it has taken the form of a series of scientific congresses of a comprehensive sort in addition to those which have been devoted to the consideration of matters possessing a legal or medical interest alone. The interchange of thought afforded by these international tourneys has led to an appreciation of the fact that problems affecting the Latin American countries as a whole might be discussed to more advantage in collaboration with their great neighbor to the northward. Accordingly the United States was invited to participate in the sessions of the fourth Latin American Congress to be held at Santiago, Chile, from December 25 to January 5. At the same time it was stated that, in order to signalize the entrance of the United States into intellectual fellowship with the other American nations, the assemblage would bear the distinctive title of "Pan-American."

In response to the invitation, Congress appropriated thirty-five thousand dollars to defray the expense of sending ten delegates on the part of the Government, and a goodly number of the universities and learned societies concerned made suitable provision for their own representation at the gathering. In the list of such universities were comprised California, Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, George Washington, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Tulane, Wisconsin, and Yale. Among the learned societies in question were The Association of American Universities, the National Educational Association, and a number of engineering organizations.

Though Spanish, English and Portuguese appeared in the program of the Congress as the official languages, Spanish of course was the one almost exclusively employed. Nearly all of the papers from the United States were read in translated form. More than

* See editorial note in the March number of the *QUARTERLY*, p. 235, and also article in *The Outlook* of June 20, 1908, p. 379 ff.

half of the Americans present, also, spoke Spanish and participated actively in the discussions. Even in the case of those unfamiliar with that tongue little difficulty was found in having their views expressed, so numerous were the Latin Americans who understood English and who courteously volunteered to serve as interpreters.

Before proceeding to describe the Congress on its formal side, a few words should be said by way of appreciation of its social aspects. During the sessions of that body, indeed, the plight of Santiago, though a city of approximately 550,000 inhabitants, resembled that of the Emperor Alexius when the Crusaders descended upon Constantinople in response to his historic invitation. Every possible effort, nevertheless, was made to provide accommodations for the hundreds upon hundreds of delegates, foreign and national. The Chilean government and Santiago society vied with one another in dispensing a hospitality alike generous and sincere. In the intervals between the sessions of the Congress every available moment was taken up with some form of entertainment. A mere enumeration of the social events would include receptions, balls, banquets, visits to public and private institutions, excursions to places of interest, military tournaments, band concerts, literary festivals, theatrical performances, and Olympian games. Passes over the railways, also, were issued to the nation's guests, and the free use of the telegraph service was offered to them as well. Everywhere the representatives of the United States were received with the most cordial demonstrations of friendship and good will. Even before they arrived at Santiago, the members of the official delegation who came by way of Buenos Aires had been shown courtesies of an exceptional sort by the Argentine government at that port and over the Argentine railways. All in all the Americans and the other recipients of Chilean hospitality were inclined to think that in reality they had more in common with Alexius than did Santiago itself!

The work of the Congress proper was divided into nine main sections with suitable sub-divisions covering special fields of scientific investigation. Each section was in charge of a presiding board chosen daily in most cases, to which Americans were frequently elected. So as to facilitate the work in hand, an elaborate syllabus had been prepared by the committee of organization, but each dele-

gate was left free to deal with any topic that he might select. Thanks to the restrictions of time imposed upon the treatment of themes, and to the device of publishing abstracts of them in the local press a day or two in advance of each meeting, a very large proportion of the six hundred or more papers actually presented came up for consideration.

Throughout the proceedings the Pan-American idea held a dominant place, and in general the members displayed a spirit as fair-minded and judicious as it was friendly and helpful. Both the papers and the discussions indicated a remarkable grasp of the progress of science in the world at large. Many of them were illustrated with photographs, charts, plans and other exhibits. Copies of the treatises read, also, were frequently distributed among the audience by their respective authors. As might be presumed, many of the subjects examined were bound to possess a strictly technical interest, and others, a scope and bearing chiefly local. Still, in those cases where the local aspect emerged, it commonly took the form of an instructive account of the situation of a particular field of science in the country concerned. Questions of a personal nature were rarely obtruded.

Judging from the attendance and the amount of interest shown, it would seem that the sessions devoted to law, medicine, social science, pedagogy, and agriculture and animal industry were considered to be the most important. At those given over to medicine, agriculture, and above all to pedagogy, women were present, and shared in the proceedings. Women school teachers, indeed, constituted a large part of the audience at the meetings held for the discussion of educational matters. Most of them came from Santiago and other Chilean cities, including two American teachers employed in Chilean schools. And it should be said that they expressed their opinions, as well as their differences in opinion from those held by educators of the other sex, with a degree of freedom and frankness quite surprising to anyone who might fancy that no phase of the feminist movement had yet reached Latin America!

At the plenary session held on January 4, Washington was fixed as the place, and October 12, 1912, as the date of meeting of the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress. Giving expression to a

sentiment that had been widespread from the outset, fifteen of the eighteen Latin American states represented voted in favor of our national capital, and all of them in favor of commemorating the discovery of America under a new phase. Even the three states that cast their votes for Lima acquiesced very heartily in the preference of the majority when the result of the ballot was made known. This done, a preliminary committee of arrangements consisting of three members of the American delegation itself, the United States Commissioner of Education, and the director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, was appointed to initiate the work of organizing the future Congress at Washington.

On this occasion, also, the resolutions presented on behalf of the individual sections were approved *en bloc*, along with an earnest recommendation that they be brought to the attention of the governments of all of the American countries. Those of a character specifically Pan-American suggested a comparative study of the political institutions of the American republics with reference to the operation and development of the republican form of government; an examination of the problems and principles that have arisen out of conditions peculiar to the American republics, and that have been subjected to international regulation on their part; an agreement among the American republics which may lead to an acceptance of the principles in question by the world at large and by the Hague Conferences in particular; the establishment of a Pan-American association of international peace and arbitration; a translation of the publications of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the teaching of English in the higher agricultural schools of Latin America; the adoption of a system of standard time; the creation of a Pan-American meteorological service; the employment of a uniform method of taking the census; and the speedy construction of the Pan-American (Intercontinental) Railway. In this connection it might be remarked that, while not presenting conclusions that came up for formal adoption, papers were read by Latin Americans on the teaching of engineering in the universities of the United States, and on the probable influence of the Panama Canal.

To further its own mission, the Congress recommended the organization of future Pan-American scientific congresses on a per-

manent basis; the appointment in each republic of a permanent commission charged with the duty of promoting the study and application of the conclusions approved by the Congress itself, and of cooperating for this purpose with the International Bureau of the American Republics; the formation of a Pan-American society for the study of problems in physics and chemistry; and the holding annually in each country of a national scientific congress with a scope similar to that possessed by the Pan-American Scientific Congress itself.

For the advancement of educational reciprocity in particular, the Congress proposed the establishment in the national library of each state of a bureau to facilitate an exchange and consultation of works relating to the American republics; the formation of a Pan-American educational association; the adaptation of educational principles and practices to meet the specific needs of the American nations; and the encouragement of a reciprocal study of English, Spanish and Portuguese.

On the subject of higher education as such in its Pan-American bearings there were five resolutions of the Congress that might well be quoted at length. They were as follows:

1. That while paying due attention to the preparation of students for professional careers, the universities of America should provide in particular for the education and training of scientists, developing within them the civic spirit and the idea of cooperating in the task of solving the problems of the American continent.
2. That the courses of study offered in such universities should lay particular stress upon the facts, subjects, or problems that relate to the political, social and economic development of the American nations.
3. That autonomy, both administrative and disciplinary, as well as educational, ought to be the basis of organization of the universities of America.
4. That an international bureau of American universities be organized for the purpose of facilitating communication among them, and of collecting and exchanging their respective publications.
5. That so far as possible the universities in question enlarge the section in their respective libraries which concerns America, and supply it with catalogues and inventories procured as a gift or in exchange through the medium of the diplomatic service, or by such other means as they may consider efficacious.

The spirit that stands revealed in all of the foregoing resolutions marks the existence of a new phase of international cooperation among the republics of the western hemisphere. Its culminating expression, however, is found in the poetic language of the choral dedicated to the First Pan-American Scientific Congress, and sung at the time of its formal inauguration in the Municipal Theater of Santiago. Freely translated the words are these:

At the clarion call of Minerva
All-America rises today,
As a herald the great Word proclaiming,
Its wisdom and truth to display.

(Science)

Today twenty sisters embracing
The land of the free and the bold—
'Tis Science that joins them together
In bonds of unity's mould.
Her treasure she brings to the tourney
Where American thought breaks a lance
In behalf of her glorious mission
The good of mankind to enhance.

(Peace)

Assembled here are the nations
Their ideals sublime to increase;
Proudly they lift high their banners
In the praise of Labor and Peace.
Minds and hearts many hundred
In concord triumphant and grand,
Will forge fast the links of a friendship
That enduring and mighty shall stand.

(Union)

And the wise of the North and the Center
And the South of the Americas Three
Grouped in a kingly procession
Priests of their union shall be.
Entering the mystic adytum
Where Science and Peace are enshrined,
They hail these great symbols of power—
All-America's gift to mankind.

WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD

THE CLINICAL LABORATORY*

IT is a great pleasure to me to be enjoying your hospitality this evening, and to be the bearer to you of the greetings of the Harvard Medical School on this, your fiftieth anniversary celebration. Fifty years as a span of time is but a short period, but for a changing science as is medicine, these fifty years form a period of great import. Vast indeed have been the changes in medical science, medical practice and medical teaching in this period. To trace the growth of our knowledge in various fields of medicine during these fifty years might be very interesting, but, after all, the future of medicine more than its past acutely interests us. As in these fifty years much of the development of medicine has come out of the laboratories, so in the future we anticipate that much of it will have this same origin. Consequently we are building our medical schools and hospitals with extensive equipment of laboratories, and such is right. Still, even with this development of the laboratories in the medical schools and hospitals in America, we tend somewhat to fail to provide for adequate laboratory facilities for the clinic, though it would seem that here we must seek for many of the advances of the future, as well as from the laboratories of pathology, bacteriology, chemistry, etc.

In this country the development of the clinic in relation to the laboratory has been greatly influenced by the general absence of university hospitals. This influence has not been evident so much in any lack of willingness on the part of endowed and municipal hospitals to make expenditures for laboratories, but rather does this influence find expression in the training and activity of the chiefs of clinic. As a result of the absence of university hospitals, clinical teaching, clinical investigation and hospital service have remained largely an incident of the life of the busy practitioner, and this has led to the development in our hospitals of laboratories which are

*Remarks at the dinner of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, March 2, 1909.

in fact quite independent of the medical service. In most hospitals this laboratory is the pathological laboratory, and the pathologist dominates the field. I do not mean to belittle the pathologist's work, for it is invaluable to the clinician, but it is not sufficient, and his laboratory is not equipped for modern clinical investigation. Again, the pathologist, with few exceptions, has little conception of the clinical problem, for he is not clinically trained and is not at all at home by the patient's bed. The longer he serves the institution and the older he gets, the wider as a rule becomes the gap between the wards and his laboratory. These are not theoretical difficulties. Whereas America has been contributing richly to the fields of pathology, physiology, etc., in recent years scientific clinical contributions have lagged behind, as compared with the productivity of clinical medicine in other countries in which a different system has been more generally in vogue.

A clinic of medicine needs a laboratory equipped with apparatus for chemical, physiological, pathological and bacteriological work, not so completely equipped as is the laboratory of these respective departments in the medical school, but specially equipped for certain needs of the work. Then to have a productive laboratory, there must be a directing force that is trained both in clinical and laboratory methods. In the first place the head should be a clinician in interests and in training, but his training should have also included sustained consecutive work in the laboratory. Herein lies the all-important difference between the organization of our medical clinics as they now exist, and what might be considered an ideal organization of a clinic in relation to its laboratory. In such a laboratory the clinician would work on problems suggested by the patient in the ward. In some cases he would invade the domain of other laboratory workers, but his clinical viewpoint would serve to prevent any real conflict in work, and after all many men may work at the same problem and all make independent contributions to knowledge. This clinician at the head of the laboratory need not be a finished pathologist, or chemist, or physiologist, but of their methods he must have a practical, usable knowledge, and he should be well trained in at least one of these subjects. As a clinician he uses the stethoscope and makes his own interpretations. The microscope,

the chemical balance and the recording tambour need be no more foreign to his daily use.

In a hospital organized with a single head to its medical clinic, that head should broadly direct the laboratory and include the laboratory in his hospital visit. Some assistants he will have whose chief duties lie in the wards and others whose chief duties lie in the laboratory, but there should be none who touches not each of the two. In hospitals with multiple services the question of laboratory organization is not so easy. The existence of a clinical laboratory with a chief who has no clinical duties is a poor solution of the difficulty. Perhaps the best solution here lies in a laboratory head with continuous service in some of the wards and with general advisory relations between himself and his fellow clinicians in wards and in laboratory. The broken service is distinctly a hindrance to the organization of a medical clinic in relation to the laboratory and should be abandoned to my mind in some or all of the medical wards in favor of a continuous service that readily lends itself to a productive utilization of a clinical laboratory.

With proper relations between the laboratory and clinic, the wards in themselves become a real part of the laboratory and the methods of the laboratory are applied directly to the patients. In this latter there are of course certain limitations, for we can never lose sight of the fact that primarily we are seeking to alleviate the pain and cure the disease of our patients. Still these limitations do not render impossible or unjustifiable certain uses of patients for scientific research in medicine.

The medical clinic with a well equipped laboratory is a strong factor, too, in lessening the breach between so-called scientific and so-called practical work. After all the clinician is not necessarily practical, and there is no real antagonism between the truly scientific and the actually practical. Unfortunately the accusation is frequently brought against the laboratory that it is not practical, largely as the result on the part of the practitioner of failure to fully understand the limitations of laboratory methods, and on the part of the laboratory man of failure to understand the clinical limitations of his method. When the same group of men, however, actually share in the work of both ward and laboratory, these

objectionable features tend toward the background, and both medical investigation and medical practice are gainers thereby.

Such clinical laboratories as I have briefly described already are beginning to appear in our medical clinics. As men interested in the progress of medicine we should make every effort to encourage this development and see to it that it is possible for a small group of men to devote a large part of their time to the direction of hospital wards and clinical laboratories, in which students may be trained to the end that the physician of the future be both scientifically and practically trained in laboratory methods, but none the less a keen observer of his patients and so an able clinician in the truest sense.

HENRY A. CHRISTIAN

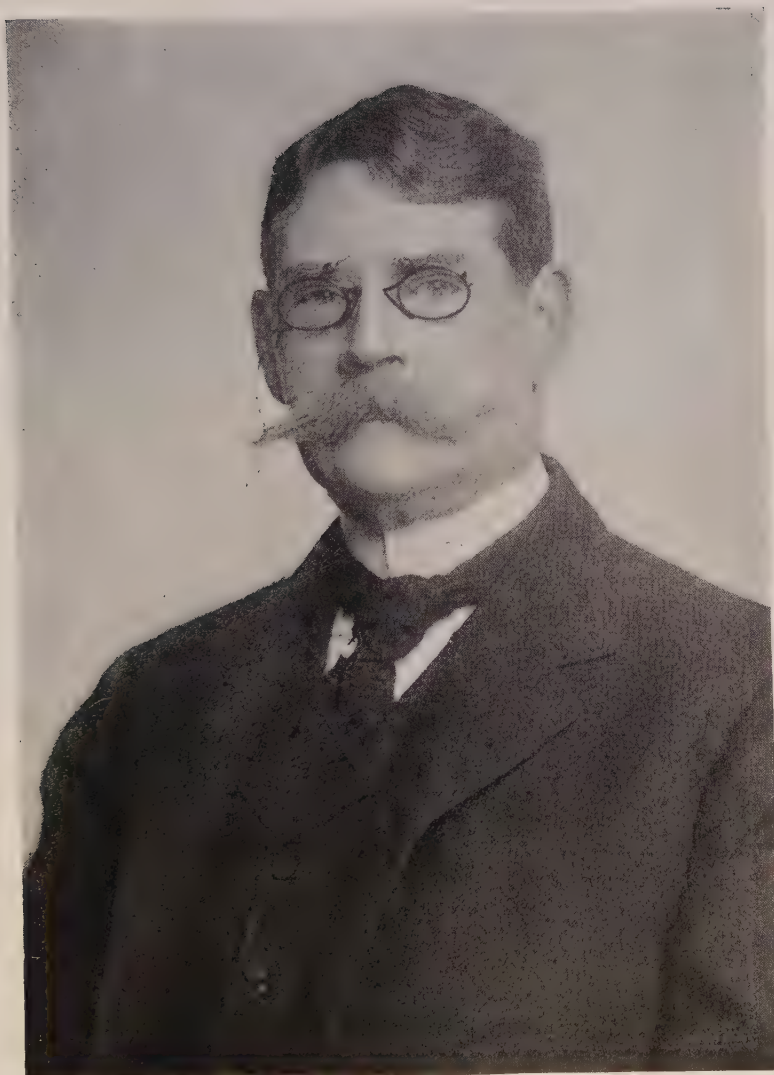
EDWARD MITCHELL

A.B. 1861, LL.B. 1865

EDWARD MITCHELL was born in New York City on the fifteenth day of April, 1842, and died at his city residence on the fifteenth day of February, 1909.

He was graduated bachelor of arts from Columbia College in 1861. Soon after his graduation he entered the Columbia Law School, but left it in the same year for service in the Civil War. He became a volunteer field agent of the United States Sanitary Commission and served at Richmond, Antietam, Port Hudson and on the Red River expedition. On returning from the field, he resumed his studies in the law school and was admitted to the Bar in 1865. He soon became a successful practitioner. He early took an interest in politics, and was from the first a thoroughgoing Republican. He commended himself to his party by his sound judgment, which was always at the service of his associates, by his staunchness of principle, his absolute honesty in thought, word and deed, and by his sincere belief in the necessity, and the sufficiency, of party organization and in the folly of straying from it to effect desired reforms in government. He was a member of the Assembly from the twenty-first district in 1880; was chosen, in 1884, to direct the reorganization of the Republican County Committee and, on its reorganization, became its chairman; was twice nominated by his party, once in 1883 and again in 1886, for Justice of the Supreme Court of New York—a position for which he was eminently fitted by his pronounced judicial mind and temper as well as by his knowledge of the science and practice of the law—and failed of election in this overwhelmingly democratic city. He became in 1889, by appointment of President Harrison, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and served in that capacity, with conspicuous fidelity and credit, for four years.

Of all the distinctions that came to him, none seemed so gratify-



EDWARD MITCHELL, '61, '65L
TRUSTEE, 1880-1909

ing and congenial to him as that of being made, in 1880, a trustee of his *alma mater*. He was devotedly attached to the College. From the time of his becoming a student till the day of his lamented death, he was deeply interested in all its concerns. He breathed the air of devotion to it in his father's house. Judge William Mitchell, his father—whom he greatly resembled in simplicity and nobility of character—was an alumnus of Columbia, held it always close to his heart and, though never officially connected with it, was not infrequently a trusted adviser in matters pertaining to it.

In the long and wasting illness that preceded his death, Mr. Mitchell held to his duty as a trustee of the College with greater tenacity and fondness than to any other of his outside obligations. When he became unable to walk out, he drove out and, usually, to Morningside Heights to look upon the University buildings which, to his poignant sorrow, he was unable to enter. When he could no longer drive out, he had constantly supplied to him news of all that affected Columbia and, so long as he was at all able, insisted on doing his share of whatever work fell to committees of which he was a member—"faithful unto death."

He was as honest and upright a man as ever lived. His mind and heart were rooted in principle and love of righteousness, and nothing could induce him to think for a moment of acting otherwise than as his convictions of right dictated. He had a genius for friendship, was constant, tender and true in all his relations, and had hosts of friends, who all deem themselves the richer for having known him, and much the poorer, alas! for his having preceded them to "the undiscovered country" from which there is no return.

In honor must his high desert be held
While there is any virtue, any praise.

J. H. VAN AMRINGE

WILLIAM T. BULL

M.D. 1872

ON the twenty-second of February of this year there died at Savannah, Georgia, Dr. William T. Bull, of New York, one of the very great surgeons of his age.

Dr. Bull was born in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1849, and was a direct descendant of Henry Bull, who was a member of the Roger Williams Colony and was twice governor of Rhode Island and the Providence Plantations. He was graduated in arts from Harvard College in 1869 and in medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1872. In the latter year he also received the degree of master of arts from Harvard. While in the medical school he was the private pupil of the late Dr. Henry B. Sands. His graduation thesis was on perityphlitis and was awarded the Harsen prize. On leaving the medical school he entered Bellevue Hospital as a surgical interne, and served the regular length of time. On finishing his course at Bellevue he went to Europe for two years, diligently studying surgery and surgical pathology in Vienna, Berlin, Paris, London and Edinburgh. Returning to New York, he was made physician and surgeon-in-chief of the New York Dispensary, and in 1876 was made the sole attending surgeon to the Chambers Street Hospital, the House of Relief of the New York Hospital. In 1880 he was made surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital and in 1883 surgeon to the New York Hospital. Soon afterward he was placed in charge of the hernia department of the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled.

Dr. Bull was one of the founders of the New York Cancer Hospital, now known as the General Memorial Hospital; he was for some years an attending surgeon there and was vice-president and consulting surgeon until his death. He was for several years surgeon to the Roosevelt Hospital and at the time of his death was consulting surgeon to almost all of the important hospitals in New York. He was a member of the Practitioners Society, the New York Surgical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, and

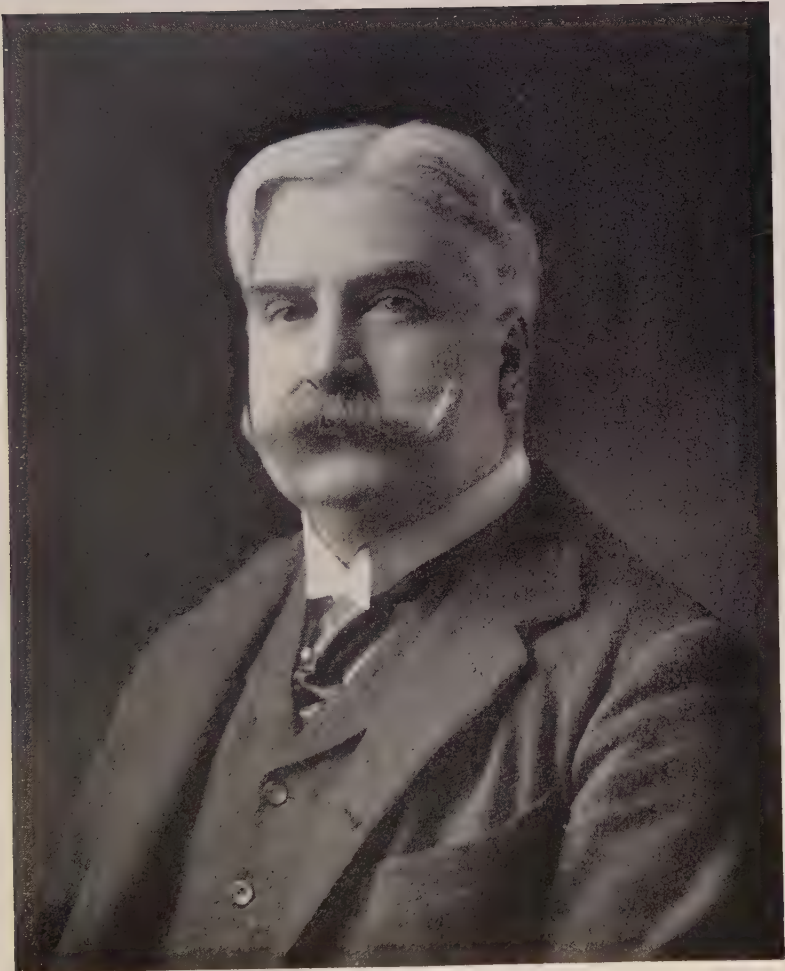


Photo by Rochlitz

WILLIAM T. BULL, '72M
PROFESSOR OF SURGERY, 1889-1904

many other local societies, of the New York State Medical Society, of the American Surgical Association and of the *Société Internationale de Chirurgie*. He was a member of the University Club, the Century Association, the Grolier Club and the Racquet and Tennis Club.

Dr. Bull's services to Columbia covered a long term of years. On his return from abroad he entered the department of anatomy as an assistant demonstrator, being afterward made the demonstrator of this branch. In 1883 he was made a lecturer and in 1887 the adjunct professor of practical surgery, becoming full professor of surgery in 1889. Retiring from the active work of the chair in 1904, he became emeritus professor of surgery.

Dr. Bull was in character and in accomplishment a rare man. As a student and as a hospital interne he gave ample promise of all that he was to fulfill in later years. He early attracted the attention of his seniors and commanded their confidence and respect. His years in Europe were spent in diligent, careful preparation for the work which was before him. Physically and mentally strong, his handsome face and figure together with his modest demeanor denoted the splendid man. He was in the truest sense of the word a surgeon, a student and practitioner of surgery. Wherever he was placed, whatever he was called upon to do, his work was decisive, thorough, of the highest excellence. As an attending surgeon to the important hospitals in New York, his work was of the highest order. He was always helpful, kind and encouraging. The members of the house staff looked upon him as representing all which they themselves would like to be. As a consultant, his wide experience, breadth of judgment and rare insight placed him at the head of his profession. He was the wise surgeon of his day, the court of last resort. As an operator, he was possessed of extraordinary ability. He knew when to operate, and, what is of great importance, he knew when not to operate.

His contributions to surgery were many and of great importance. He was one of the pioneers in the domain of abdominal surgery. In the autumn of 1884 he performed the first successful operation for gunshot wounds of the intestines. It was an epoch-making case. In the early days of surgical intervention in both

acute and chronic appendicitis, Dr. Bull's practical work and his descriptions thereof contributed in great degree to the placing of this procedure where it stands today. No American surgeon of the last half-century did more to further the honest, progressive, permanent development of surgery than did Dr. Bull. He always stimulated and encouraged thorough, earnest work by his assistants and pupils, and nothing gave him greater pleasure than to see their lives become useful and successful.

Dr. Bull was no less remarkable as a teacher than as a practitioner. His didactic lectures were thoroughly and methodically prepared. They were models of completeness and clearness. No better courses in surgery were ever given in New York than those given by him. As a clinical teacher he was direct, practical, helpful. He had the intuitive faculty of seeing and grasping the important points in a given situation and of making the students see as he saw; they filled his lecture and clinic rooms, and they went because they wanted to be there.

Dr. Bull was a true, constant, helpful friend. He never wavered in his friendship; he was always loyal. There was no trace of pettiness or meanness in his character. Broad and charitable himself, he was unable to understand lesser traits in others. In the multitude of detail of his busy life, he always had time for the trials and cares of others. He bore heavy burdens, very heavy burdens, and he bore them cheerfully, without complaint, daily. The poor flocked to him in great numbers and he was ever helpful to them. They never went away without such aid as he could render them. He had a great heart and it was always open. Such qualities made William T. Bull a great man as well as a great surgeon, and it is with affectionate gratitude that we who enjoyed the privilege of his friendship will ever cherish the remembrance of him.

CHARLES A. POWERS, '83M



Photo by Alman & Co.

FRANK LEO TUFTS, A.M. '96, PH.D. '97
ADJUNCT PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS, 1905-1909

FRANK LEO TUFTS

A.M. 1896, Ph.D. 1897

ON the evening of Thursday, April 15, 1909, Professor Frank Leo Tufts was instantly killed while testing an arc light for the city of Bayonne, N. J. He was undoubtedly not aware of the very high voltage of the line, and while working with his associates probably received the full force of the current between the line and the ground.

Professor Tufts received his early training at Yellow Springs, Ohio. He was awarded the degree of B.S. by Antioch College in 1891, and that of A.B. by Harvard University in 1894. In the following year he was appointed university fellow in physics at Columbia, registering as a candidate for the degrees of master of arts and doctor of philosophy, which he received in 1896 and 1897, respectively. He was thereupon appointed assistant in physics and rendered much service in the transfer of the department to the new site. He was promoted to a tutorship in 1898 and to an instructorship five years later, and in 1905 he became adjunct professor, the rank he held at the time of his death. He held a university fellowship in physics from 1895 to 1897, and was appointed John Tyndall fellow in physics in 1903, spending the academic year 1903-1904 in study at the Universities of Göttingen and Paris. Previous to his coming to Columbia he had been instructor in science at Antioch College from 1891 to 1893 and professor of chemistry and physics during the year 1894-95.

Professor Tufts was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the American Physical Society. He had for several years specialized in spectrophotometry and acoustics, and had made valuable contributions to both subjects. He had just completed the reorganization of the undergraduate work in physics and was serving as executive secretary of the department. Professor Tufts entered heartily into every phase of the University's activity and will be greatly missed in his department and in the faculties of which he was a member. He was married in 1905 to Alice Barrie, of Springfield, Mass., who survives him.

W. H.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The present issue of the *QUARTERLY* is full of sadness. Three colleagues, seemingly in the fulness of their powers and activities, have been taken from us in quick and tragic succession. We now

In Memoriam know, indeed, that Dr. Canfield had been ailing for some time past; but with characteristic courage he ignored his warnings, and went his busy way as always. He will be missed not only in the Library, which owes to him its present organization and efficient administration, but also in the many educational fields where his intelligent earnestness and geniality had played. Professor G. R. Carpenter, in the organization of the English department, in the advancement of English teaching itself, by his wise counsel in far-reaching academic policies and rare considerateness of judgment in the personal guidance of students, had already fulfilled, it would seem, the life-work of a more than ordinary man; yet in years, in powers, in plans, he appeared to be only at the threshold of his possible accomplishment. Professor Tufts was a young man; yet he had won recognition at home and abroad as a physicist, and gave rich promise of progressive development. Both he and Professor Carpenter were happy in their teaching and scholarly work; yet without hesitation or reserve sacrificed personal preference to the administrative needs calling for them. Self-devotion to the task set was indeed the cardinal characteristic of all three men; and we are tempted, in grateful remembrance, to envisage them, markedly individual though they were, as having achieved in common one personality of ready and generous helpfulness, of absolute devotion to duty, of friendly, unostentatious, cheerful humanity. From the too common charges against college professors of pedantry or of shallow commercialism we may well appeal to the rich industry and unselfish lives of such men as these, so lately our beloved colleagues.

The system of nominating alumni trustees was put in operation by a resolution of the board adopted on March 1, inviting the alumni to nominate a successor to Mr. F. Augustus Schermerhorn, and a

The New Trustees meeting of the committee to nominate the first alumni trustee was held at the University on April twenty-second. That the importance of the occasion was appreciated

by the alumni was placed beyond all doubt by the preliminary informal discussion of candidates, by the attendance, every delegate being present, and by the careful consideration and deliberate action on the part of the committee. The presentation of the names of several candidates, any one of whom was well qualified for the position, called forth a discussion, not only of the merits of individuals, but of the interests of the University, which demonstrated the great advantage and the entire practicability of the method of nomination proposed by the alumni and adopted by the trustees, and the final result, which was accomplished only after several ballots had been taken, is one which should afford much gratification to every graduate of the University. Mr. Benjamin B. Lawrence, of the class of 1878, Science, is a thoroughly representative Columbia man. A recognized leader in his profession, he has also the respect and confidence of the community as being not only a man of ability but of the highest character, and as an alumnus he has proved himself eager to advance the interests of the University and generous in extending its privileges to others. The alumni are to be congratulated upon their selection, and the University upon having secured the service of such a man as it will undoubtedly gain by the election of Mr. Lawrence as the first alumni trustee.

It is a cause of no less gratification that Mr. Willard V. King, of the class of 1889, College, who failed by only a few votes to receive the nomination of the alumni, was also elected a trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Edward Mitchell. Undoubtedly Mr. King's election was to some extent due to the strong support which he received as a candidate for the alumni trusteeship, but his active and intelligent interest in the affairs of the University and the high position which he had attained as vice-president of the New York Trust Company and president of the Columbia Trust Company had previously marked him out as a man who would be a valuable acquisition to the board.

The dinner to Dean Van Amringe, of which a full account is given in a supplement to this issue, was a remarkable event in itself and (in the estimation of many) it has become the signal of a new epoch, or **The "Van Am"** at least a new spirit, in Columbia affairs. It was **Dinner** remarkable in numbers, in harmony, and in enthusiasm—an uplift and inspiration to all who came—and it gathered

together men to whom other college events and influences have called often and earnestly, but without receiving any such response as was made on the night of April 3. Church, bar, finance, letters, technology, public affairs and commerce were significantly represented by graduates of all the classes from 1856 to 1908, not merely in ones and twos, but generally in substantial class groups, vibrant with class and Columbia enthusiasm. The tone of the evening seemed to have power to lift every one to a higher plane, a finer feeling than usual; so that as one after another, speaker or poet, paid his tribute, and finally the guest of honor himself responded, the heartfelt murmur went round, "that's the very best thing he ever did."

It has been well said in partial explanation that the man we are all united to honor represents to Columbia alumni the personification of the college—"the link that binds the Arts and Mines," Forty-Ninth Street and Morningside, the old College and the new University. But there is a larger reason than that which can be more briefly defined; it is—the man. Possibly the Dean gave a clue to his power over the heads and hearts of his students in his own definition of his personal ideal of teaching—to get at the individuality of each man, to discern and locate the veil that hung between his understanding and the clear revelation of the idea he was trying to master, and having found that veil, to pluck it away and let in the light. And with the light (he did not add this, but we do), he let in love and loyalty to himself and to Columbia.

It will doubtless interest many of the alumni to learn that substantial progress has been made with plans for the establishment of an alumni weekly, which not only will keep the graduates in closer touch with Columbia life and activity, but will furnish them promptly with more adequate and recent information regarding all departments of the University. The scheme, which has been under consideration for some months, has lately received the approval of representatives appointed from the Alumni Council, the COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY, the alumni associations of the College and the schools of mines, engineering and chemistry, and the board of editors of the *Columbia Spectator*. In short it is proposed to publish during the academic term under the direction of a board of alumni editors, assisted by representatives of the *Spectator*, a weekly number that will contain a full and

comprehensive review of student and university happenings in so far as they would be of interest to the alumni at large. While this board would work in connection with the *Spectator*, yet it would be entirely separate in its organization and responsibility, and at the same time it would be entirely unofficial and independent of the University administration. Consequently it is to be hoped that once the work of the University is placed before the alumni in a substantial and connected form by representatives of their own number, that the new weekly will be a medium for the free discussion of all matters of interest to Columbia men. It will be obvious that the alumni weekly will occupy a field quite different from that of the QUARTERLY, which has always received the support and appreciation of the alumni, and of the *Spectator* with its daily budget of matters of student and local interest. However, readers of the QUARTERLY will recognize the fact that many occurrences chronicled in outline in these columns, of no small importance at the time of their happening, lose much of their current interest by the time that the QUARTERLY appears, while *Spectator*, admirable as it is in all its departments, would hardly appeal to the average alumnus as would a well prepared and edited summary of the week's news. And this summary in the new weekly will be so prepared that the fullest justice will be done to every side of the University's life, whether educational, administrative, social or athletic, with no preponderance in favor of any single field or interest. In this way, to mention but a single useful purpose served, the graduate with a son ready to enter college will have a full and authoritative picture of the Columbia life of the day. Not the least interesting feature of the proposition, it may be added, is that it is largely made possible by the fact that on the University grounds the *Columbia Spectator*, published by the students, maintains a small but complete newspaper plant, from which the weekly will in all probability be issued.

In these days when the alumnus is becoming increasingly prominent in the concerns of his *alma mater*, less is heard in this respect of the graduate of the professional school than of the graduate of the Alumni of the College college. That the former can be of distinct service, however, both to his school and the university of Physicians and Surgeons of which it is a part, is illustrated by the example of the Association of the Alumni of the College of Physicians and

Surgeons. This association was organized in March, 1859, and recently celebrated its fiftieth birthday by a well attended dinner. The event was marked by the earnestness of the speakers and the evident interest of the alumni in the welfare of the college and in the advance of medical learning. An interesting illustrated history of the association by Dr. George C. Freeborn, '73M, forming a volume of nearly one hundred pages, was distributed to all who were present. The history gives in detail the story of the founding of the association on the eleventh of March, 1859, at the house of Dr. Edward Delafield, and follows its fortunes through its half century of existence to the present. The contrasts represented in the pictures of the old college and its laboratories, as compared with the present buildings, indicate the progress that medical teaching has made in this country.

The greatest single service which the association has performed was the founding and maintaining, for several years, of the first pathological laboratory at the college. This was established in 1877, largely under the influence of Dr. Francis Delafield and only one year after Koch, studying the bacillus of anthrax, made the first conclusive demonstration of the production of a specific human disease by a specific bacterium. The association still maintains the library of the department of pathology, and assumes the expense of printing the accounts of investigations carried on in the department. By means of three fellowships, open only to alumni of the college, and by means of an annual offer of five hundred dollars for a prize essay, the association endeavors to stimulate research. It is the custodian of the Swift Memorial Fund, the income of which is used to provide apparatus for the department of physiology. Two meetings of the association occur during each year. They are held at the college under the direction of the departments in turn, and through them the alumni are made acquainted with the recent advances in medical teaching and research. The association looks forward to a long future of increased usefulness to the university.

The enviable reputation which the graduates and former students of the Columbia University School of Architecture have won in Paris

for themselves and for their *alma mater*, has been again enhanced by Success of Columbia the success of McDonald Mayer of the Columbia Architect class about to graduate this June, who was, with two others, by special vote of the Columbia faculty of fine arts, authorized to complete his work in design and his graduating thesis *in absentia* in Paris. He recently took the examinations for admission to the Paris School of Fine Arts, and was admitted at the head of the list of about five hundred candidates, both French and foreign. This is not the first time a Columbia man has entered at the head of the list; and while the record cannot be called surprising—for it stands to reason that a man about to graduate from the Columbia School should be better prepared than most other candidates to enter the French School—it is nevertheless most creditable. For the American has to overcome the handicap alike of a foreign language and of methods of teaching and examination quite different from those he has been trained under, and not a few really well-prepared Americans fail of admission because of these handicaps. The success of Mr. Mayer, like that of Mr. Lamb, another Columbia man admitted “numéro 1” two years ago, is therefore worthy of mention. While the wisdom of a prolonged course of study in the Paris *Ecole* for graduates of American schools of architecture may well be questioned, and while the Columbia school repudiates the idea of being a preparatory school for Paris, it is pleasing to record such conspicuous achievements on the part of those of our own school who offer themselves as candidates for admission into the *Ecole*, and we cannot help feeling gratification in the luster they add to the name and reputation of our own school and university.

The effort that is being made to establish a department for the scientific and practical study of forestry at Columbia appeals to us as one of the most timely and important movements that has been The Department of organized at the University in recent years. For Forestry over a century our attitude towards the forests has been one of hostility, and as a result they have been so depleted and squandered as to seriously threaten the national growth and prosperity. There is a growing conviction that we have reached a point where it is a vital necessity to make the best use of, and to conserve, all resources that are of service in giving to every individual the

fullest opportunity. A very general interest has been aroused in educational work affecting forest development and the problems of such economic importance connected with an intelligent and wise use of timber lands. Every section of country about us contains tracts that are not only unsightly but absolutely barren and unproductive. Under proper forest management they will become regions of exceptional beauty and of great economic value. Nor should these facts, important as they are, be alone considered; in the east and in the west the forests are the very foundations of the agricultural prosperity and essential to the health and happiness of the people.

Columbia has unusual advantages and facilities for conducting this work. The park lands of New Jersey and New York, set aside for the preservation of the Palisades, have been placed at the disposal of the University, so that we have a tract of timber land available for practical forestry and nursery work at our very door. Through the enthusiastic cooperation and assistance of the Hon. J. S. Whipple, New York Commissioner of Forestry, the State reservations and plantations are likewise available for our students. It is also important to note that the University, owing to its excellent facilities and advantages, can at present provide for over sixty per cent. of the work without additional assistance. It is therefore in a position to inaugurate the work under exceptionally favorable conditions, and we feel confident that the movement will attract support fully commensurate with the service it will render the community.

The appointment of the Committee on Undergraduate admissions, recorded in the summary of University Legislation published elsewhere in this issue, marks an important development in the methods of admission to the College and other undergraduate schools of the University. While primarily a consolidation under a single executive chairman of the previously separate committees on admission of Columbia College, Barnard College and the schools of mines, engineering and chemistry, it also inaugurates a policy whereby the University may be kept in much closer touch with the work of the secondary schools, and receive full information with regard to all candidates seeking admission. While in no way superseding the present system of entrance examinations, it is expected that this information will be of much

service to the committee in interpreting the results of these examinations and passing upon the qualifications of doubtful candidates. It should further prove of great assistance to the faculty advisors of students in their first years of residence.

The University is to be congratulated upon securing the services as chairman of the committee of Adam Leroy Jones, Ph.D. '98, and instructor in the department of philosophy until recently called to Princeton as preceptor and assistant professor of philosophy. Dr. Jones will devote himself wholly to the executive work of the committee, which includes the conduct of the entrance examinations as well as the charge of all applications and other records from candidates seeking admission, and is expecting to give much time to personal visits and inspections of secondary schools sending students to Columbia.

The third annual report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching is, like its predecessors, a record of activity that concerns itself not only with the main thesis of administering a

Third Report of pension fund for college professors, but covers **Carnegie Foundation** widely important aspects of education in the United States in the effort to base rational and accurate methods of procedure. The present report, in this way, discusses not only the current business of the Foundation during the year with which it is concerned, but contains detailed considerations, often accompanied with elaborate statistical tables, of the various financial questions in colleges, the tax-supported institutions of the country, educational progress and the problems that beset it, the standards and status of professional education, and denominational control of educational institutions. This report, and those that have preceded it, are educational documents of the highest importance, that for the first time give with any degree of certainty, and free from the subjective inaccuracy that too often characterizes the reports and catalogues of the individual institutions themselves, the actual facts of American education. It has never before been possible to secure so widely or so accurately such data as the resources of the Foundation provide, and administered along the lines that have been thus far followed, it cannot but bring about, however gradually, a better general understanding of the real problems of education in their many phases and of the necessary coordination and systematization of educational effort in the nation.

Important business of the year was to increase the maximum

amount of retiring allowances from three thousand dollars to four thousand dollars, and to grant a pension—hitherto discretionary—equal to one half of what the husband would have been entitled to receive to the widow of a professor of an accepted institution who has been for ten years the wife of such professor. During the year, seventy-eight names were added to the retiring list, fifteen of which were those of widows of professors. Thirteen persons on the list died during the year. Seven additional institutions were admitted to the privileges of the system.

The tables giving the cost of the retiring allowance system in accepted institutions show at Columbia 190 professors in active service, with the salary budget of \$694,475, the largest in the list. The annual cost of the retiring allowance system at Columbia is \$14,055, which is exceeded by four other institutions, Yale being at the head with thirteen beneficiaries to Columbia's eight. The report further considers with a critical eye the matter of the admission of conditioned and special students by the institutions of the country and Columbia's method of procedure among the rest. A table of the average number of periods of instruction per week given by professors in seven of the larger universities in eight principal subjects shows that Columbia has 9.075 as against the general average of 9. The report at the end under *De Mortuis* contains an appreciative account of Edward Alexander Macdowell.

A valuable public service is being performed by *The Independent* in the preparation and publication by its literary editor, Mr. Edwin E. Slosson, of comprehensive studies of fourteen prominent American **Great American** universities. His information is first-hand and **Universities** full, his point of view intelligent and impartial, his criticism severe but suggestive. In the first article (January 7) Harvard is presented as no longer our largest university, but as still offering the largest number and the greatest variety of courses by the largest and the most eminent faculty. Its reputation for the severest admission requirements is modified by the information that the largest part of each class is admitted with conditions. The university has not changed in size for ten years, but its proportion of students from outside of New England and from public schools is increasing, and one-third of each class is now graduated in three years. Under the free elective system about half the programs would satisfy the requirements of almost any institution; the remainder are con-

centrated or scattered,—one student took three-fourths of his work in Greek and Latin, another seven-eighths in science, another included fifteen different subjects in his twenty-two courses. Mr. Slosson sees opportunity for improvement in Harvard buildings, in the attitude of the university toward women, and in the quality of recent publications by officers and alumni.

If Professor James's "Pragmatism" is "the Harvard elective system applied to the universe," Professor Sumner's "Folkways" is a similar expression of the system of social control which makes the student body appear to Mr. Slosson the finest thing about Yale (February 4). Athletics absorb too much time, energy and enthusiasm, but there is a good deal of student reading, an increasingly personal relation between students and faculty, a religious atmosphere that retains compulsory chapel and church attendance, an admirable tradition of public service, and a general judgment that makes the senior societies as successful as Phi Beta Kappa in picking out men of superior ability. The same spirit gives the faculty a voice in appointing professors, but implies a traditionalism that caused the slow acceptance of science and the discontinuance of technical, summer session and extension work, and that still checks investigation and retains administrative confusions like those between the academic and the scientific schools. Mr. Slosson, in his desire to discern profitable lines of development, hopes for an extension of Yale's work in forestry and of its select course for men who expect to enter business or social service.

Princeton's distinction (March 4) is its attempting experiments that are everywhere discussed, notably the adaptation of English architectural, residential and tutorial systems. The architecture proves more than pleasing, and group residence is promising, although temporarily checked by the alumni of the clubs. The preceptorial system has notably increased reading and study, although some professors feel that it separates them from their students, and at least one student did not know his preceptor's name. Princeton is barely a university in the technical sense—it makes no provision for women and has but forty-eight graduate students and but seven students in a combined academic and professional course of more than four years—but it is working out suggestive solutions to universally interesting problems of intimate instruction and the individual adjustment of academic duties and privileges. Six western and four other eastern universities are to be considered before Columbia, the last of *The Independent* series.

THE UNIVERSITY

At a recent meeting, the department of English, acting on the suggestion of many friends of the late Professor Carpenter, decided to found a memorial library to be named the George Rice Carpenter Memorial Library. In view of Professor Carpenter's long association with the University and of the high quality and widely diffused influence of his work, some memorial is deemed appropriate, and because of the nature of his work and character, so practical a form as a library is especially fitting. Professor Carpenter had, indeed, frequently suggested the desirability of a departmental library and special reading room for the use of graduate and undergraduate students in English, comparative literature, and allied subjects, and had gone so far as to gather together a few books of reference in the rooms of the department. A nucleus for such a library has, therefore, already been formed, which will in time become a substantial and useful memorial. The library should include works of reference and files of journals of importance for the students, and a large collection of standard works in English literature. At present a place can be found for these in one of the rooms of the department. But it is expected that the University will provide a special room which shall serve as the permanent home of the library, so that it may be a constant reminder of Professor Carpenter's great services in a cause for which the library itself will prove a highly valuable instrument, the study of English literature and allied subjects.

A committee has been formed to take temporary charge of the memorial, consisting of Messrs. William T. Brewster, James G. Crosswell, Wilson Farrand, Jefferson B. Fletcher, Frederick P. Keppel, George C. D. Odell, John B. Pine, and Ashley H. Thorndike. Subscriptions and gifts of books may be addressed to Professor Ashley H. Thorndike, secretary of the department of English, Columbia University.

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In connection with the daily chapel services, three courses of addresses were arranged for the second half of the academic year. The

first, beginning February 5, was on "the religious significance of the lives of the great men born in 1809," the speakers being Dr. Lyman Abbott, Dr. George W. Knox of Union Theological Seminary, and Dr. Jefferson of the Broadway Tabernacle. The second series, conducted by the chaplain, consisted of nine addresses on the Bible, with recommended readings. The course was intended as a special study during Lent. The third series, on "Professional ethics," began in April, among the invited speakers being the Hon. Everett P. Wheeler and Mr. William Barclay Parsons.

The Churchman's Association has held monthly meetings, open to all students, throughout the winter. Among the speakers who delivered addresses were Bishop Webb, Dr. J. C. Jones, Father Officer, Dr. Roche, Professor Edmunds of the General Theological Seminary, Canon Chase and Bishop Darlington.

A St. Andrew's Brotherhood has been formally organized and has received its certificate of enrollment, chapter No. 2034. Weekly meetings have been held and during Lent three special speakers, Mr. A. H. Haddon, Rev. Warren Gookin, 1902, and Dr. C. B. Meding, gave addresses. Mr. I. A. Sparks was sent as a delegate to the Brotherhood Convention, held at Trinity College on February 22.

Recent figures show that 554 members are now registered with the Young Men's Christian Association, an increase of 120 over the membership of last year. Classes have been organized in practical work, including stenography and typewriting. A number of men, including members of the glee club, pay weekly visits to the institutions on Blackwell's Island for the purpose of distributing magazines and providing entertainment for the inmates. The Association has also undertaken the collection of old clothes, which are sent to the Charity Organization Society. An important innovation is the establishment of a course of lectures for the study of industrial conditions, designed especially to aid students in the engineering schools.

Interest in religious matters has been greatly stimulated at Teachers College by the plan of providing a weekly luncheon at small cost in the men's social room, after which there is discussion of some selected topic. "The place of religious instruction in schools" has been studied and a committee has been appointed to draw up the practical conclusions reached.

Mr. F. B. Tough has been named as the Y. M. C. A. secretary at Camp Columbia for the coming summer. Mr. Tough studied at Camp last year, and has been one of the leaders of the industrial movement referred to above.

It is not surprising that the deaths, within a few weeks of one another, of the two prominent and much beloved surgeons, Andrew J. McCosh and William T. Bull, should be followed by spontaneous

Memorials to movements toward the establishment of a memorial
Professors McCosh for each. The memorial to Dr. McCosh is intended
and Bull to take the form of a building for surgical purposes, under the control of the Presbyterian Hospital. The board of managers of the Presbyterian Hospital has already purchased a site, which was recommended by Dr. McCosh during his lifetime, on the high bluff overlooking the East River, between 67th and 68th streets. A committee is now actively at work securing contributions, and at the present writing the sum of \$113,935.60 has been received, with additional unpaid subscriptions amounting to \$7,045. "The grandest tribute to Dr. McCosh has been the many small sums sent in, often accompanied with letters speaking a keen personal sorrow and a loss that can never be replaced." Gifts in any amount, whether large or small, are acceptable. It is suggested that, until the plans for the building are fully decided upon, the interest on the fund collected be expended for the benefit of self-supporting surgical patients who cannot afford accommodations which their education and station in life warrant—a class of patients who were generously aided by Dr. McCosh during his lifetime.

The plan of the memorial to Dr. Bull has only recently been formulated. The name proposed is "The William Tillinghast Bull Memorial for Surgical Research," and the scope of the project is indicated in the following statement issued by the committee having the matter in charge. "The most active and progressive men in the medical profession, and among them Dr. Bull, have long felt the need of some plan of organization similar to those abroad, particularly in Germany, for correlating clinical branches of medicine with the organized laboratories. . . . This lack of coordination exists in New York today more particularly in surgery than in medicine. . . . Countless problems come every day to surgeons in our large hospitals requiring laboratory experimentation and scientific study. To unite to the great centers of practical surgery, namely, the hospitals of New York, a department where organized scientific study of such work can be carried on from its various aspects of pathology, bacteriology, chemistry, physiology and anatomy, where facilities for necessary experimental work exists, and where the recording and publishing of the results and findings may be effected, is the purpose of this memorial founda-

tion. The institutions in which the income of the foundation is to be applied are the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University and the hospitals of the city affording facilities for the proper prosecution of its aims. It is peculiarly fitting that the College of Physicians and Surgeons should be entrusted with the administration of this memorial since Dr. Bull was its professor of surgery and a great part of his most active years was devoted to it. Furthermore, the College furnishes the department of surgery with the affiliated departments of pathology, bacteriology, physiology, anatomy and chemistry, and in addition the laboratories of pure science of Columbia University. In the possession of access to these laboratories, presided over by men of recognized ability, and the clinical facilities afforded by the hospitals, this foundation will have unsurpassed advantages. It will not be necessary to build or endow hospital wards, and only comparatively small sums will be needed for laboratory erection. The major portion of the income will be applied to the salaries of those engaged in the actual carrying out of the work, and the heads of the college departments and laboratories will act in an advisory capacity without salary. The main aims and functions of the foundation will be surgical research, advanced teaching, and recording and publication." It is hoped that the sum of at least \$500,000 may be raised for the memorial. The soliciting of the amount needed has already been begun.

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The list of recent publications of the Columbia University Press contains a number of volumes of exceptional importance and interest. Foremost among them, from the national bearing of its subject, is the

Press Activities third volume of the Blumenthal Lectures, "The principles of politics from the viewpoint of the American citizen," delivered last year at this University by Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks of Cornell University. Like its predecessors in the same series, "Political problems of American development" by Dr. Albert Shaw, Editor of the *Review of Reviews*, and "Constitutional government in the United States" by President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University, it is doubtless destined to attract wide and enthusiastic attention from the press of the country and to be henceforth included, as are the others, among the standard books on the ever important subject of American political conditions as they are viewed at the present time through the eyes of a competent and critical

observer. Another volume of no less wide-spread importance because of its manner of presenting its subject is the "Lectures on light," delivered this year as the Jesup Lectures at the American Museum of Natural History by Professor Richard C. Maclaurin of this University, president-elect of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The book is a scientific, but so far as possible, a non-technical consideration of the nature and phenomena of light and is certain to be widely read.

A volume of importance is also "The revival of scholastic philosophy in the nineteenth century" by Joseph Louis Perrier, an exhaustive and lucid exposition of this whole important movement in modern philosophical thought. Other recent issues of a more special nature are the "Sayings of Buddha" in the Indo-Iranian Series, by Justin H. Moore, and in the same series, "The Nyaishes, or Zoroastrian Litanies" by M. N. Dhalla. The former volume contains the Pali text composing the *Iti-Vuttaka*, for the first time translated, with an introduction and notes. The latter contains the Avestan text with the Pahlavi, Sanskrit, Persian, and Gujarati versions, edited together and translated with notes. A volume of even more special interest is the "Assyrian primer" by Professor J. Dyneley Prince, of this University. The book, which was printed in Leipzig, is fac-similed from copy in autograph written by Dr. R. J. Lau, the author of "Old Babylonian temple records," published by the Press. In the Columbia University Germanic Studies a new monograph is "The reception of Goethe's Faust in England" by William F. Hauhart of the German department of the University of Michigan. In the Columbia University Studies in English have appeared the long delayed monograph of Professor S. M. Tucker of the Florida State College for Women on "Verse satire in England before the Renaissance," a comprehensive study of the origins and early history of English satire in verse, and "The stage history of Shakespeare's *King Richard the Third*" by Miss Alice I. P. Wood, of the English department of Vassar College, who considers this play from the point of view primarily of its stage presentation and not from the conventional one of a play intended to be read and only secondarily to be acted.

In this same series there are at the present time in the press, and destined for immediate publication "The principles of Elizabethan staging" by Victor E. Albright, instructor in English in Delaware College, "The relations of Leigh Hunt to Shelley and Byron" by Miss Barnette Miller, formerly instructor in English in Vassar College, and "Thomas Carlyle as a critic of literature" by Frederick W. Roe,

instructor in English in the University of Wisconsin. In addition to these there are also in the Press two new volumes in the Studies in Classical Philology, "De infinitivi finalis vel consecutivi constructione apud priscos poetas graecos" by Charles J. Ogden, and "Studies in the classical terminology of Lucretius and Cicero" by Miss Katharine C. Reiley.

Arrangements have further been made for publication early in the autumn of the important book on the "Structure and habits of ants" by Professor W. M. Wheeler, late of the American Museum of Natural History in this city and now professor of economic entomology in Harvard University, which will form a bulky volume with many illustrations. Among other notable books to appear in the autumn are also the fourth volume of the Blumenthal lectures, "The business of Congress," by Hon. Samuel W. McCall, Member of Congress for Massachusetts, and the first volume of the Carpentier lectures, "The nature and sources of the law," by Judge John C. Gray, Royall professor of law in Harvard University. Besides these there are various monographs in the different series of University publications and a number of independent volumes on scientific and literary subjects.

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In the letter of gift printed on page vi of the introduction to the catalog of the Henry O. Avery Architectural Library (Library of Columbia College, 1895) occurs the following paragraph:

The Library

It is our wish that the purchases made for the Avery Architectural Library be made exclusively by a commission of three persons, namely, the librarian of Columbia College, the professor or acting professor of the architectural department of the School of Mines, and Mr. Russell Sturgis of New York, whose successor, in case of his declination at any time, is to be selected by the other two members of the commission as above, to be always an architect and not immediately connected with Columbia College.

In this way the founders of the library gave to Mr. Sturgis a controlling position in its management, which was proper, as the conception of a standard architectural library in the city of New York was primarily his. During the last ten years of his life Mr. Sturgis approved every purchase made from the income of the Avery Fund. Mr. Sturgis's death has left this honorable position vacant. As his successor, the members of the purchasing committee of the Avery library, the late Dr. Canfield of the Library and Professor Hamlin of

the architectural department, have elected Mr. Glenn Brown, secretary of the American Institute of Architects, and author of the monumental "History of the United States Capitol." This selection is approved by Mr. Sturgis's friends and by Mrs. Avery and her son, and will commend itself to all those who are interested in the architectural profession and in the standard architectural library.

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Frederick A. Goetze, dean of the schools of mines, engineering and chemistry, will be the delegate of the University at the exercises commemorating the graduation of the twenty-fifth class of the Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind., on June 8, 9 and 10, and at the opening of the Russell Sage Laboratory at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, on June 15.—Professor Franklin Henry Giddings, professor of sociology and the history of civilization, will be the representative of the University at the inauguration of President Richmond at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., on June 7.—James Earl Russell, dean of Teachers College, will represent the college at the opening of Macdonald College of McGill University, Montreal, Canada, on June 3, and will receive an honorary degree at that time.

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SCHOOL AND DEPARTMENT NOTES

Medicine—Architecture—Teachers College—Astronomy—Botany—Economics and Social Science—English—Germanic Languages—History and Public Law—Indo-Iranian Languages—Latin—Mathematics—Metallurgy—Music—Philosophy—Physics—Psychology—Romance Languages—Summer Session—Miscellaneous Notes

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

During the year 1908-09 fifty-one scholarships were awarded.—The changes during the last five years in the percentage of students holding college degrees are as follows: 1904-05, 46.36; 1905-06, 51.40; 1906-07, 64.30; 1907-08, 56.83; 1908-09, 52.75.

A course of lectures on life insurance is to be given during the year 1909-10. Dr. Brandreth Symonds, chief medical director of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, has been appointed lecturer on this subject.

Instruction in histology and embryology, which heretofore has been under the jurisdiction of the department of pathology, has been transferred to the department of anatomy.

In most of the hospitals in the city examinations for internships have been postponed until after the university examinations. This is advantageous to the members of the graduating class, since heretofore their work in the last half year has been thrown into confusion by the series of hospital examinations.

During the coming summer session twenty-four courses will be offered by thirty-one instructors. The subjects represented are as follows: applied therapeutics, clinical pathology, dermatology, genito-urinary diseases, gynecology, hydrotherapy, laryngology, medical diagnosis, neurology, obstetrics, ophthalmology, orthopedic surgery, otology, pharmacy, physical diagnosis, and surgery. The courses will be given in the college buildings, Vanderbilt Clinic, Sloane Maternity Hospital, Roosevelt Hospital, Bellevue Hospital, Presbyterian Hospital, and the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.

The record of cases treated in the Vanderbilt Clinic during 1908 is as follows:

Department	Number of Patients	Number of Visits
Medicine	13,566	44,526
Surgery	6,088	24,574
Orthopedic surgery	1,465	8,902
Neurology	2,552	11,599
Gynecology	2,330	8,565
Ophthalmology	4,587	14,113
Laryngology	5,409	13,033
Otology	1,603	5,656
Dermatology	3,417	11,141
Diseases of children	3,990	11,731
Genito-urinary diseases	2,086	9,018
Total	47,093	162,858

This represents a decrease of 2,510 in the number of patients, and of 3,400 in the number of visits, compared with 1907.

The faculty of the school of medicine has placed upon its minutes the following resolutions with reference to the retirements of Professors John G. Curtis and T. Mitchell Prudden:

Resolved, That the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, upon the occasion of the retirement from active duty of their colleague, Dr. John G. Curtis, place on record their deep appreciation

of his services to the institution, and express their sincere regret that his active association with the teaching body of the College is to cease. During the long period of his professional work extending uninterruptedly over forty years, Professor Curtis developed the teaching of physiology at this College from its very rudiments up to its present high degree of efficiency. His attitude and untiring efforts made, more than any one single force operative in the evolution of modern medical instruction in this country, for the organization of thorough and practical laboratory methods in the elementary branches of medical education. The College will always gratefully remember that it owes the introduction of physiological laboratory work in the undergraduate curriculum to him. He brought to his teaching both the highest degree of professional knowledge and the touch of a wide and liberal culture in literature and the arts, enhancing the intrinsic value of his instruction and his influence over his students. His personality is dear to every member of this College, teachers and students alike. We regret to say good-bye to the faithful colleague, the considerate and courteous gentleman, the staunch friend, but we couple with this regret the hope that in his well earned leisure his interest in the College will continue as a live and active factor in its further development and that his counsel and advice will still, as heretofore, be at the service of this institution.

Resolved, That upon the retirement of Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden, from the professorship of pathology, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, his colleagues of the medical faculty hereby express their sincere regret for the loss of his services and record their deep appreciation of the superior work he has done in behalf of the College during the past thirty years as teacher, author, and investigator. As head of the laboratories of pathology and bacteriology, Dr. Prudden with signal ability and untiring devotion has organized and developed a department eminently successful in the training of students and in the promotion of important investigations. Dr. Prudden's quiet, but not the less effective influence, extending, as it does, far beyond the limits of the University, has stood for the highest ideals of scientific medicine and the advancement of public health. This influence and this work will remain a precious possession of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

No course of public lectures that has yet been given at the College of Physicians and Surgeons has attracted so widespread attention, and has received so great an attendance, as the course on sanitary science and public health, which was given during the months of February, March and April. The subjects and the lecturers were printed in the March issue. The lecture on "Quarantine and disinfection" was delivered by E. L. Cofer, M.D., passed assistant surgeon

U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, and that on "Tenement house sanitation" by Robert W. DeForest, president of the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York.

Three important additions will be made next fall to the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. That of William G. MacCallum, who comes to the chair of pathology from the position of professor of pathological physiology and lecturer on forensic medicine at the Johns Hopkins University, was announced in the March *QUARTERLY*. In the department of the practice of medicine, Dr. Walter B. James has, at his own request, been transferred from the Bard professorship, which involved the administration of the department, to a professorship of clinical medicine, and Dr. Theodore C. Janeway and Dr. Evan M. Evans, now associates in medicine, have been promoted—Dr. Janeway to the Bard professorship and Dr. Evans to a newly created professorship of clinical medicine. These appointments are of importance in the development of the medical school not only because of the high repute of both men as clinical teachers, and the opportunities which they enjoy for clinical work, but because they emphasize the increasingly close relations which are developing at the "P. & S." between the so-called pure science departments—pathology, physiology, bacteriology and biological chemistry—on one hand, and the clinical departments on the other. Both Dr. Janeway and Dr. Evans are thoroughly trained exponents of "the scientific medicine" as that phrase is understood today in Berlin, Vienna and Paris.

Dr. Janeway was educated at Yale University and obtained his medical degree from Columbia University in 1895. He served as interne at St. Luke's Hospital and after his graduation became a lecturer on medical diagnosis in the University and Bellevue Medical College, which position he held from 1898 to 1905. Since 1907 he has been an associate in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1902, he was appointed visiting physician to the City Hospital, and in 1905, attending physician to St. Luke's Hospital. He is a member of many medical and scientific societies and a director of the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology. His publications in medicine have been chiefly in the line of the clinical study of blood pressure, diseases of the blood, and diabetes. In 1904, he published "The clinical study of blood pressure," a volume which is a standard work on the subject. He has also published many articles on the treatment and pathology of diabetes, and has been much interested in the development of teaching in the hospitals of New York. He is the son of

Dr. Edward G. Janeway, for many years dean of the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College and one of the acknowledged leaders of the profession in the United States.

Dr. Evan M. Evans is a graduate of Princeton and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and served as interne at St. Luke's Hospital for two years. Since that time he has been connected with a number of hospitals as a visiting physician and for the last two years has been an assistant visiting physician to the Roosevelt Hospital.

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

A new system has been inaugurated for the regulation of the evening attendance and work in Havemeyer Hall. The matter was referred to the student body, who elected a representative committee with power to determine the detailed arrangements in conference with Professor Hamlin and the superintendent of building and grounds, Mr. Norris. As a result of this conference, the rooms are each evening taken in charge by one of a group of elected representatives, serving in rotation. The service has not proved burdensome, and the system, emanating from, and administered by, the students themselves, has proved perfectly satisfactory.

The School was represented by a selected set of drawings at the exhibition of the Boston Architectural Club in December, and at the recent New York League Exhibition. But the unsatisfactory hanging of the drawings in the League rooms on the second floor of the Fine Arts building, with no indication in the catalog or in the building where they were to be found, has raised the whole question of the value to the School of its representation at these exhibitions. The cost and trouble of preparing and shipping the drawings are considerable, and it is likely that a very conservative policy will hereafter be followed with regard to exhibitions away from the School.

The June exhibition of the School's work in the Model House will include not only the best of the drawings sent to the two above exhibitions, but in addition the "*envois*" or scholarship drawings of Mr. Lucian E. Smith, 1901, late McKim fellow at Rome and of Mr. Laurence Bottomley, the presently returning incumbent of the same fellowship. The competition to select his successor is in progress at the present writing.

Mr. Edward Pearce Casey, '89, has presented to the School the model of the monument to General Grant to be erected in Washington from his design for the pedestal and setting and from Mr. W.

O. Partridge's model for the equestrian statue. The cast of the latter, exhibited at the recent League exhibition, has been temporarily mounted with good effect on one of the cross-beams of the opening in the ceiling of the main hall of the School in Havemeyer Hall. It is an excellent composition, dignified and finely decorative.

By a special arrangement with Professor Laird of the University of Pennsylvania the second- and third-year problems in design in the schools of architecture of both universities were made identical, upon programs prepared by Mr. Paul Cret of the University of Pennsylvania, the subjects being respectively a museum façade and a maritime customs house. Each School judged its own designs first, and then the two sets were jointly judged by a special jury consisting of Messrs. J. M. Howells, A. W. Lord, H. F. Hornbostel and one representative of each school, and successively exhibited together, first in the Model House at Columbia University, and then at Philadelphia. This experiment of joint problems and exhibitions was in pursuance of the recommendations, two years ago, of the joint committee of the American Institute of Architects and five of the schools of architecture, in favor of collaborative work in design among these schools. It was found impossible to arrange for simultaneous problems in all these five schools, but it is hoped that if the experiment succeeds with two it may gradually be extended, so that three or more will be represented each year in at least one interscholastic competition.

Professor Hamlin lectured in the Trowbridge art course at Yale University on January 4 on "Moslem architecture." He has during the year served as professional advisor to the Carnegie Libraries Committee of Brooklyn, and the Hebrew Infant Asylum (the architect of whose new buildings is Edward Necarsulmer, '96). He has also conducted a competition for the proposed new high school for Hackensack, N. J. He will spend the first half of the coming academic year in Europe. During three months of this time he will be in Constantinople, where he will act as advisor to the trustees of Robert College as to the laying out of the grounds and the design, placing and equipment of new buildings. During the winter he will lecture in London and Edinburgh on American architecture and architectural education.

The Architectural Annual, published by the Architectural Society of Columbia University, which is composed of students of the School, appeared shortly before the close of the first half-year, the name

having been changed from the Year Book of the School of Architecture. The present issue, which is the fifth since its publication was begun, is dedicated to Mr. John V. Van Pelt, the associate director of the Hastings atelier, and closes with an excellent portrait of the late Professor Kress, who during his lifetime was so much interested in the students' architectural society. There are ninety-three pages of text and illustrations, including somewhat over one hundred plates, representing the work in design, in drawing and in modeling of all the classes of the School during the year 1907-08.

TEACHERS COLLEGE

The trustees of Teachers College have added to their number Horace E. Andrews, of Cleveland, and Arthur Turnbull, of New York; and advanced Dr. Henry Suzzallo, adjunct professor since 1907, to a professorship, and Dr. Naomi Norsworthy, instructor since 1904, to an adjunct professorship. Dr. Norsworthy is the fourth woman to be made a member of the faculty.

The trustees have approved an expenditure of \$634,000 for the academic year 1909-10, an increase of \$181,000 over that for the present year. Of this, \$142,000 will be expended in the operation of Whittier Hall. Of the remainder, \$50,000 was appropriated for the establishment and operation of a school of household arts in the new \$450,000 household arts building, now nearing completion.

The College will offer for the first time, during the coming year, two courses dealing specifically with the relations between sociology and education. The influence of sociological knowledge and theory upon educational aims and procedure will be presented in a senior course on "Educational sociology." The counter effects of educational agencies upon social organization and opinion will be considered in a graduate course on "The school and democracy." Both courses will be given by Professor Henry Suzzallo. Professor John Dewey's course on "Social life and the school curriculum" will also be continued.

New courses are also to be given covering educational administration in Europe, applied anatomy and physiology, painting and illustration, educational literature in French and German, industrial geography, historical bibliography, Latin conversation, industrial mathematics, musical art, and the principles of sanitation. The program of studies of the new school of household arts will offer sixty new courses and provide cooperation with various present departments

of Teachers College, with the university schools of architecture and of pure science, with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and with the School of Philanthropy.

The Teachers College offering in the summer session of 1909 will include twenty courses in education. There will be the usual introductory courses in educational psychology and in history and principles of education. Professor Dewey will lecture on the philosophy of education; Professor Henderson, of Adelphi College, on the theory of education, and Dr. Cole, of Teachers College, on Herbart and Froebel. There will be courses in elementary teaching by Professor King, of the University of Cincinnati, and Dr. Earhart, of Teachers College, in elementary supervision by Principal Burks, of the Albany Training School for Teachers, and in school administration by Associate City Superintendent Edson and by State Institute Conductor J. M. Thomson. The department of secondary education will be in charge of Professor Farrington, of the University of Texas. There will also be courses in educational psychology and in the theory and practice of teaching various school subjects.

The educational museum held throughout January and February an exhibit of material collected in various parts of the world by Professor David Eugene Smith to illustrate the historical development of mathematics. The growth of number systems, of applied mathematics, of mechanical calculation, and of trigonometry and astronomy was illustrated through series of European and Oriental instruments. Selections from some three hundred Persian, Arabic and Indian mathematical manuscripts and from six hundred similar Chinese and Japanese works were shown,—the most interesting probably being the works of Bhaskara, the greatest Hindu mathematician, the monumental Chinese encyclopedia of mathematics, and series of manuscripts marking the Oriental developments of geometry. The development of arithmetic was illustrated by plates from Professor Smith's descriptive catalog of some four hundred arithmetics published before 1601, the largest collection ever made. Later mathematical developments were illustrated by many rare volumes and selections from Professor Smith's collection of five thousand mathematical autographs, portraits, and medals. Among these were several manuscripts, a dozen medals and one hundred and fifty portraits of Newton.

In March the educational museum showed an exhibit illustrating a series of occupations for invalids planned by a former student of Teachers College, who is now a hospital superintendent. Work ac-

tually accomplished by convalescents of various ages and conditions during recovery from pneumonia, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, bone fracture, mastoiditis, appendicitis, and during chronic suffering from hip-disease, rheumatism and heart-disease illustrated the belief that appropriate occupation may be a source of happiness to any invalid and that the encouragement of normal activity may aid the recovery of health.

The department of elementary education is conducting a cooperative study of a score of representative normal schools in the eastern and middle western States. One or more graduate students visit each institution for several days or a week, report their observations at a colloquium of the department, and then after discussion sum up the results for permanent record and distribution. The department of secondary education has successfully inaugurated a somewhat similar plan for the study of high-school teaching. After instruction concerning observation by the head of the department and class visiting of recitations conducted by expert teachers, stenographic reports of all the procedure of the lessons observed furnish an accurate basis for suggestion and correction in later discussion and, later, for permanent record and distribution.

The department of music in cooperation with the department of extension teaching conducted a series of twelve public lectures and recitals on alternate Thursday afternoons from December to April in the Milbank Chapel of Teachers College.

The Horace Mann Elementary School celebrated in March the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of Hendrick Hudson, with a festival of historic plays, processions and dances illustrating characteristic periods and striking happenings in the history of the City of New York.

The Speyer School concluded on April 28 a series of twenty free Wednesday evening public lectures and recitals on history, literature and music.

The Teachers College Bureau of Publications issued as one of its series of Contributions to Education a comprehensive study of Elizabethan grammar schools,—their foundation, support, curricula, teachers and pupils. Other recent volumes of the series include a history of the teaching of geometry and a study of the development of rural secondary education in the United States, museums of education, the place of history in the elementary school, and the teaching of arithmetic; a study of contemporary secondary education is in preparation.

The College has reprinted for general distribution an address on "The teaching of mathematics in the secondary schools of the United States," delivered by Professor David Eugene Smith before the fourth International Congress of Mathematicians at Rome, and an address on "School music in Berlin, Paris and London," delivered by Professor Charles H. Farnsworth, before the Music Teachers National Association. The National Bureau of Education has recently published monographs on "The elimination of pupils from the Public Schools" by Professor Thorndike, "The professional education of nurses" by Professor Nutting, and "The continuation school in the United States" by Arthur Jones, fellow in education.

The American Federation of the Mathematical and the Natural Sciences has appointed Professor Dodge chairman of a committee to prepare for publication by the Federation a selected and annotated bibliography of such contributions to science teaching in the last decade as form a working basis for teachers, especially for those in institutions with limited libraries.

Miss Hill has been elected president of the International Kindergarten Union, Professor Meylan, president of the American Physical Education Association, Professor Kinne, president of the New York Home Economics Association. Dean Russell has been elected vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and chairman of the section for education. Dean Russell has also been made vice-president of the Religious Education Association. Professor David Eugene Smith has been made chairman of the American branch of the International Commission for Mathematical Education. Professor Bigelow has been elected secretary of the American Nature-Study Society, Professor Johnson secretary of the Association of History Teachers of the Middle States and Maryland, and Mr. Andrews secretary of the American Home Economics Association.

A tabulation has been made showing the representation of graduates of other colleges at Teachers' College during the last ten years. During the year 1897-98 there were 113 representatives of 46 other American colleges and universities; during 1908-09 there were 376 representatives from 149 other institutions. In the ten years the largest representations have come from Vassar 102, Smith 95, Cornell 86, Harvard, 72, Michigan 62, Wellesley 57, Chicago 53, Mount Holyoke 50, and Leland Stanford 42.

The Cosmopolitan Club has held monthly sessions with a membership of 50 persons, and has had a number of interesting messages

from former members. Samuel Sung Young and Fong Foo Sec, who graduated with the degree of A.M., in 1905 and 1906, respectively, have both received the degree of Chinshih (Litt.D.) through the Chinese government examinations. The former was made president of the Tangshan Engineering and Mining College, in July. W. M. Zumbro, a graduate student during 1905-07, wrote of his work as president of the American College at Madura, India, and W. S. Murray, a graduate student during 1899-1901, described his work as principal of the preparatory department of Robert College, Constantinople. Stanley Livingston, a graduate student during 1906-07, wrote from Hawaii of the progress of his monograph on "Hawaiian education."

DEPARTMENT OF ASTRONOMY

The measurements and calculations based on Lewis Morris Rutherford's collection of star photographs have now been completed. This work was begun in 1892, and some twenty memoirs on the subject have been issued by the department. It is expected that the material still remaining unpublished can be put through the press within a year.

Much attention has been given by officers of the department to improving the undergraduate courses of instruction. The new Wilde Observatory has been open on Tuesday and Thursday evenings throughout the year, Professor Jacoby giving students in the introductory astronomy course an opportunity to study the heavens with the help of instruments. In the summer school of geodesy the applications of astronomy to higher surveying are taught to the fourth year class in civil engineering; this work has been transferred from Osterville, Mass., to Camp Columbia, Morris, Conn. A geodetic triangulation was executed there by the students during last summer, and was made the basis of the hydrographic surveys of Lake Bantam carried out as usual under the department of civil engineering.

The members of the department have given much attention to public lectures and addresses. Professor Jacoby was one of the city speakers on the occasion of the Lincoln Centennial celebration on February 12, and repeated his address in three different places after that date. He also lectured in Teachers College, and edited the proceedings of the Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America for the year. Professor Poor gave a series of ten lectures on Nautical Science at the University. These lectures were well attended by the

general public and also by a body of students from the training ship maintained by the board of education of New York City.

Professor Mitchell gave a series of university extension lectures at the Wagner Institute, Philadelphia, and other courses at Asbury Park, Newark, Tottenville, Greenwich, Conn., Lynchburg, Va., and at Toronto, London and Hamilton, Canada. Professor Mitchell spent part of last summer at the Yerkes Observatory in Chicago, where he measured a number of star spectrograms and found one new spectroscopic binary. He is planning to visit the Yerkes Observatory again this summer.

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

Several of the courses have been recast with a view to securing a better correlation of the work with the various lines of botanical study and also for the purpose of adjusting the courses so that they may be presented as half-year, rather than full-year subjects.

The report of the investigations of Mr. Chester A. Darling on sex in dioecious plants appeared in the April issue of the *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club*. It is the first cytological investigation from the botanical standpoint upon sex determination, a problem in which unusual interest is taken at the present day. The results obtained tend to explain the repeatedly observed fact that staminate and pistillate plants are found in nature in about equal numbers. Dr. Darling finds that the chromosomes, considered by many as the carriers of the sex-determining factor, originate in a different manner from those in bisporangiate or perfect flowers, and that this substance is handled in two different ways in the formation of the pollen spores. This fact suggests the somewhat similar behavior of the chromatin in certain insects, where sex determination has been extensively investigated, and also furnishes evidence that two kinds of pollen spores are formed in each anther. The results are in accord with those of Correns, who found in breeding dioecious plants that pollination with the spores from a single anther invariably produced approximately an equal number of staminate and pistillate offspring.

Mr. B. O. Dodge, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, joins the staff next year as preparator and laboratory assistant. Mr. R. C. Benedict, graduate student during the past two years, has been elected to a fellowship in botany for the next academic year. Miss W. J. Robinson has nearly completed her thesis on the Hawaiian ferns and will spend the summer in Hawaii completing her study of this im-

perfectly known group of ferns. Mr. Homer D. House, who received his doctorate in botany last year, has been appointed professor of botany in the Biltmore Forestry School, North Carolina.

The exploration of North America in connection with the publication of North American Flora has been continued through several expeditions, largely directed to Florida and adjacent islands. Dr. W. A. Murrill conducted a mycological exploration of Jamaica, and Dr. J. K. Small continued his work on the flora of the Southern United States by visiting the everglade region of Florida. Doctors Britton and Howe are at present at Key West, having already made extensive collections in Jamaica and Cuba.

DEPARTMENTS OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

Professor Henry Raymond Mussey, of the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed adjunct professor of political economy. His chief work will consist in taking charge of the undergraduate classes at Barnard College, although he will also assist in the instruction at Columbia, and give one graduate course. Professor Moore gives up teaching at Barnard College and will devote more of his time to the completion of a work on economic and statistical theory, on which he has long been engaged.

A course on the principles of economics, which will be offered next year for the first time to all the students of engineering, will be conducted by Professor Seager and Dr. Agger.

The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the American Economic Association will be held in New York during the next Christmas holidays, in conjunction with a similar celebration of the American Historical Association. At the opening meeting the president of the United States, the junior senator from New York, and the mayor of the City will participate in the proceedings. On Tuesday, which will be Columbia Day, the presidential addresses will be delivered. Professor Seligman is chairman and Professor Lindsay vice-chairman of the celebration committee, representing the American Economic Association.

Professor John B. Clark was appointed by Governor Hughes a member of the committee to investigate the Stock and Produce Exchanges. The report has recently been published.

A Russian translation of Professor Seligman's "Essays in taxation" has just appeared from the pen of Professor Friedmann, of St.

Petersburg. This is the third of his books to be translated into Russian.

Professor Moore will spend the coming year abroad, pursuing his scientific researches in England and France. Professor Seager's "Economics, briefer course" has been published by Henry Holt & Co. It is especially designed for use in technical schools and schools of applied science. A third and revised edition of Professor Seligman's "Shifting and incidence of taxation" will be published during the summer. At the same time there will also appear French and Japanese translations of this work, of which an Italian translation appeared some years ago.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

Among the new volumes which will shortly appear in the series of Studies in English issued by the University Press are "The relations of Leigh Hunt to Shelley and Byron" by Barnette Miller, sometime instructor in English in Vassar College; "Thomas Carlyle as a critic of literature" by Frederick Roe, instructor in English in the University of Wisconsin; "The principles of Elizabethan staging" by Victor Albright, instructor in English in the University of Delaware; and "The authorship of *Timon of Athens*" by Ernest H. Wright. An edition of "The Anglo-Saxon charms, with introduction, notes, and translation" by Felix Grendon, instructor in the College of the City of New York, was published in the May number of the *Journal of American Folk-Lore*. These are all dissertations completed in regular course for the doctor's degree. There are in the department at present twenty-four students, in addition to those mentioned, who have completed substantially all the courses required and have made some progress on their doctor's dissertations.

On April 15, Mr. Algernon Tassin, lecturer in the department, delivered a public lecture at the University on the "Drama, old and new."—Dr. Herbert M. Ayres, at present lecturer in English, was appointed instructor at the March meeting of the Trustees.

The courses in English during the summer session will be given by Professor Trent and Dr. Ayres of the department, and by Professor Krapp of the University of Cincinnati, Professor Charles S. Baldwin of Yale, and Professor Will D. Howe of the University of Indiana. Professors Baldwin and Howe have given courses in the summer session in preceding years, and Professor Krapp was until the present year a member of the department.

DEPARTMENT OF GERMANIC LANGUAGES

Owing to the leave of absence granted to Professor E. D. Perry for the second semester, Professor W. H. Carpenter was appointed to succeed him as acting dean of the school of philosophy until April 1, when upon the federation of the various graduate schools he assumed the duties of associate dean of the graduate faculties. At the meeting of the Association of American Universities, held at Ithaca, January 7-9, he acted as one of two delegates from this University, on February 23 he delivered the last lecture in the Germanistic Society course on Wagner's "*Ring des Nibelungen*," and on March 15 he delivered an address at the Academy of Medicine in this city before the American Association of Medical Colleges on "The combined course as it affects medical education." Professor Thomas repeated the lecture on "*Faust*," first delivered under the auspices of the Germanistic Society, before the English Graduate Club on February 19. On April 5 he spoke before the Modern Language Conference on "The writing of a history of a national literature," being an account of the problems confronting him in the composition of his "*History of German literature*," which appeared in March in the Appleton series of the *World's Literatures*. Professor R. Tombo, Jr., delivered lectures in German and English on subjects connected with German literature, history and education at Colorado College, the University of Chicago, the University of Nebraska, the University of Maine, Bates College, Ohio State University, Lake Erie College, Fredonia (N. Y.) State Normal School, Williams College, and before the following associations: The Teachers Association, Milwaukee, the Athenaeum, Milwaukee, the Humboldt Verein, Columbus, and the Germanistische Gesellschaft, Pittsburgh. He also gave addresses at the Milwaukee-Downer College, the University of Minnesota, the University of Maine, and before the Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota and various out-of-town high-schools. In addition, he has spoken at the regular monthly meetings of the Teachers Association of Bayonne, N. J., in February, March and April, and delivered several lectures for the New York City Board of Education. Professor A. F. J. Remy lectured on March 4 on "*Tristan und Isolde*" before the Litterarische Gesellschaft von Morrissania, and on "*Die vergleichende Sprachwissenschaft*" before the Allgemeiner Deutscher Sprachverein on March 13. Mr. A. W. Porterfield delivered the address at the Campus Service on December 6 and February 21, and lectured before the

Verein Deutscher Lehrer von New York und Umgegend on "Petrarca in der deutschen Litteratur." Under the auspices of the department, Mr. E. Richard discussed in a public lecture on February 15 "The German conception of art."

The series of public lectures delivered under the auspices of the Germanistic Society, which were announced in the December number of the *QUARTERLY*, continued to draw appreciative and large audiences. Besides these lectures there were delivered under the same auspices during the month of December, three addresses by the well-known German novelist and poet, Carl Hauptmann, at which an opportunity was afforded the public to hear the distinguished author read from his own works. On January 5 Professor J. W. Burgess lectured on "The German Emperor and the German government," and on January 29 Professor J. T. Hatfield of Northwestern University spoke on "The poetry of Wilhelm Müller."

Mr. P. G. Craig, the incumbent of the Carl Schurz fellowship 1908-09, resigned the honor because of ill health, so that the stipend becomes available again for 1909-10. It has been awarded to Mr. J. H. Skipp, who has been assistant in the department during this academic year. Mr. Skipp received the A.B. degree from Denison University in 1904 and studied at the University of Berlin 1905-06. From 1906-08 he was assistant in the Germanic department of Colgate University.

Inasmuch as through the absence on leave of Professor Burgess next year, the burden of the administration of the business of the graduate faculties will devolve upon Professor Carpenter, a slight curtailment of the graduate program was unfortunately found necessary. Swedish, which normally would come next year in a three-year cycle, will be omitted, as well as the courses in Bibliography and Advanced Icelandic. Besides, Gothic and the Introduction to Germanic Philology will hereafter be given only alternately, while the History of the German Language, Middle High German (linguistic course) and Elementary Icelandic will be offered only for one semester each for three hours, instead of two hours throughout the year. The following year Old High German will take the place of Middle High German. This rather radical change was made in accordance with the definitely expressed policy of the President to put graduate instruction more and more on a semester basis. A new departure will be a graduate course, somewhat on the laboratory plan, on "Special studies in German literature" given by Professor Thomas on Saturday morning, to take the place of his course on the "German drama."

In Columbia College and Barnard College, the recommendations of the committees on instruction, looking toward a greater concentration on fewer subjects on the part of the student, have been taken into consideration as much as possible in the announcement of courses for next year. Thus German 7-8 and 23-24 have been reorganized on the three-hour basis, while the two-hour practical courses may henceforth be taken only in conjunction with other German courses. In Barnard, furthermore, two extra points will be granted in German 5-6, upon the completion of additional outside work to be assigned.

The extension work has been done this winter by Professors Bagster-Collins and Hervey, Dr. Braun, and Messrs. Heuser and Bechert. Next year the course in Elementary German conducted by Professor Bagster-Collins will be taken by Mr. Porterfield.

In the summer session the work will be in charge of Professors Bagster-Collins, Hervey, Tombo and Remy, Dr. Braun and Mr. Heuser. Professor Bagster-Collins announces a much-needed course on Methods of Teaching German and one on Advanced German Grammar. German 5-6 will be divided into two separate courses, in charge of Professor Hervey and Mr. Heuser. In the three-year cycle of Germanic dialects, Old High German will be given by Professor Remy for the first time.

DEPARTMENTS OF HISTORY AND PUBLIC LAW

For the twenty-fifth anniversary meeting of the American Historical Association, which will be held in New York in December, 1909, Professor Sloane is chairman of the local committee on entertainment and Professor Shotwell chairman of the committee on program.

Professor Dunning lectured both at Vassar and at Smith in February.

Professor Shepherd served as a representative of the United States government, of Columbia University, and of the Association of American Universities at the Pan-American Scientific Congress held in Santiago, Chile, December 26, 1908—January 5, 1909. He was secretary of the section of pedagogy and philosophy, and read a paper before that section on "The adaptation of teaching to the American social medium." He likewise prepared the major part of the report of the committee of representatives of the Association of American Universities at the Scientific Congress on the means of promoting in-

tellectual cooperation between the universities of the United States and those of Latin America.

Professor Shotwell has been lecturing every Friday evening throughout the winter and spring to an audience of from six hundred to eleven hundred at the Wadleigh High School. He lectured at Cooper Union in February on "Radicalism and social reform in modern France," and in April he gave four lectures on the "French Revolution."

Professor John W. Burgess will be absent next year on leave. A portion of his time will be devoted to the study of the problems of graduate instruction abroad. His courses in public law will be divided between Professors Goodnow and Beard.

Professor Munroe Smith, who has been away on leave during the second semester of this year, has been designated by the Department of State at Washington as delegate to the International Conference on Instruction in Modern Languages held at Paris in May, 1909.

Owing to the continued illness of Professor John Bassett Moore, his work in international law and diplomacy will be carried on next year, as during the past two years, by Professor George W. Scott.

DEPARTMENT OF INDO-IRANIAN LANGUAGES

Professor Jackson made an address on Nishapur at the annual dinner of the Omar Khayyam Club in Boston on March 31, on the hundredth anniversary of FitzGerald's birthday. On the evening of April 2 he delivered a lecture in Philadelphia, before the American Philosophical Society, on Mithraism and Manichaeism, two forms of early Persian religious thought. The American Oriental Society, of which Professor Jackson is corresponding secretary, met at Columbia in Easter week, April 15 to 17.

DEPARTMENT OF LATIN

The stay of Professor Christian Hülsen at the University throughout the present term has been a source of much gratification to classical students both here and elsewhere. Professor Hülsen received leave of absence from the Imperial German Archæological Institute in Rome in order to become a member of the department of Latin at Columbia. In this capacity he has given lectures on the Topography of Rome (in English), and a seminar (in German) on Roman Monumental Art. A large number of students have regularly attended

these interesting courses, and professors from other colleges and universities have been among his auditors. In the intervals of his academic work at Columbia, Professor Hülsen has lectured at the Johns Hopkins University, at the University of Pennsylvania, at Harvard and Yale, and before the Classical Association of New England; and before leaving this country in June will have fulfilled lecture engagements made with him by other learned bodies.

On February 5, Professor Peck lectured before the Normal College on "The prose fiction of Greece and Rome," and on February 12, before the English Graduate Club on "Horace." Professor Peck is at present preparing a volume to be entitled "A short history of classical philology," which will be published by the Macmillan Company in January next.

At the last meeting of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome Professor J. C. Egbert was made a member of the executive committee. He was also appointed chairman of the committee on fellowships.

Professor Knapp lectured on "The Roman theater" at Syracuse, on December 29, before the classical section of the State Teachers Association. He also attended the annual meeting of the American Philological Association, at Toronto, and read a paper entitled "Some recent contributions to the study of Lucilius." He was reelected secretary-treasurer of the Classical Association of the Atlantic States at the annual meeting of the Association recently held at Haverford College. He lectured at the University in April before the American Archæological Institute. The second volume of *The Classical Weekly*, of which he is managing editor and business manager, is nearing completion. Professor Knapp also served as supervising editor of an edition of Martial, by Professor Edwin Post, of De Pauw University, taking the place of Professors Tracy Peck and Clement Lawrence Smith, editors of the College Latin Series (Ginn and Co.), in which the Martial appeared.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

Professor Kasner has been invited to deliver a course of four lectures on "The geometric aspects of dynamics" at the colloquium of the American Mathematical Society to be held at Princeton next September. At a recent meeting of the same Society he presented a paper on "Brachistochrones and tautochrones," and one on "The interpretation of differential equations in line coordinates."

The doctor's thesis presented by Mr. G. W. Hartwell, entitled "Plane fields of force whose trajectories are invariant under a projective group," has been published in the April number of the *Transactions of the American Mathematical Society*.

DEPARTMENT OF METALLURGY

The following bibliography (1908) of Professor Howe was received too late for insertion in the March issue because of his absence in Europe:

Iron, steel, and other alloys. Russian translation by Ivan Skukoff. Nepaeiee A. C. Cybornea. 28 + 548 p.—The Duplex process for steel making. *Electrochemical and Metallurgical Industry*, Ja; 6: 7. *Metallurgie*, 8 Oct; 5: 587-8.—Eine neue Eisen-Kohlenstoff-Phase, Osmondit. *Metallurgie*, 8 Ja; 5: 33-6.—Animals resist temptation. *The Outlook*, 18 Ja; —: 147.—Über den Einfluss des Giessens auf Lunkern und Seigern. With B. Stoughton. *Stahl und Eisen*, 22 Ja; 28: 116-21.—Eine weitere Studie über die Saigerungen in Stahlblöcken. *Metallurgie*, 8 Mr; 5: 162-6.—Segregation in steel ingots. *School of Mines Quarterly*, Ap; 29: 238-40.—Replies to discussion of his paper, "Piping and segregation in steel ingots." *Bi-Monthly Bulletin, American Institute of Mining Engineers*, May; 21: 404-5, 424-6.—The relative corrosion of steel and wrought iron tubing. With B. Stoughton. *Proceedings of the American Society for Testing Materials*, 8: 247-65. *Iron Age*, 3 S; 82: 645-6. *Engineering and Mining Journal*, 19 S; 86: 563-4. *Industrial World*, 19 O; 42: 1244-5. *Revue de Métallurgie*, N; 5: 801-15.—Corrosion of steel and iron tubing. *Engineering and Mining Journal*, 24 O; 86: 821-2.—Can ingotism be cured by prolonged exposure to the temperature at which overheating is cured? With William Campbell and W. T. Koken. *Proceedings of the American Society for Testing Materials*, 8: 185-9.—The carbon-iron diagram. *Bi-Monthly Bulletin, American Institute of Mining Engineers*, J1; 22: 461-529.—Discussion of the paper "The uniform nomenclature of iron and steel." *Bi-Monthly Bulletin, American Institute of Mining Engineers*, J1; 22: 618-20, and N; 24: 1185.—The shape of the iron blast furnace. *Engineering and Mining Journal*, 12 S; 86: 507-11. *Mineral Industry*, 1908; 17: —.—Carbon and the properties of cast iron. *Engineering and Mining Journal*, 14 N; 86: 943-6.—De l'influence des conditions dans lesquelles s'effectue la coulée d'acier sur la formation des soufflures et la ségrégation. *Revue de Métallurgie, Extraits*, May; 5: 321-5.—Retassure et ségrégation dans les lingots d'acier. *Revue de Métallurgie, Extraits*, Ag; 5: 579-85.

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC

The registration in the school of music during 1908-09 has been similar to that of the preceding year. The University orchestra has

given two concerts, one in Earl Hall and the other in Mendelssohn Hall, under the direction of Professor Rubner, besides furnishing music on several other occasions. During the second half-year, a series of seventeen public concerts was given; of these, eight were organ recitals, and nine were concerts of chamber music—quartette, trio, and pianoforte recitals. The annual concert of original compositions by students in the school was given in May. The courses in music in the summer session will be given by Professor R. G. Cole, of the University of Wisconsin. Extension courses have been given during the past year, as heretofore, by Professor McWhood.

Professor Rubner was the soloist with the Philadelphia Orchestra, in their concert at Washington, D. C., in December. He has given pianoforte recitals at Barnard College and at Teachers College, and has played before the Tonkünstler Society of New York. He has been selected as one of the five prize judges for the National Song and Music Festival to be held under the auspices of the United German Singing Societies of New York City, at Madison Square Garden, from June 19 to June 24. To the series of public concerts given by the school of music, Professor Rubner has contributed two pianoforte recitals, besides participating in a recital for two pianofortes, with his daughter, and in two concerts of chamber music.

Professor McWhood, during the past year, has been in advisory relations with a number of collegiate institutions, in various parts of the country, in connection with the development of music education. He is director of the department of music in Drew Theological Seminary. He has been engaged in a statistical study of the status of music education in theological institutions throughout the country. He has been director of the Winnepesaukee Mixed Chorus and of the male chorus of Drew Theological Seminary. He has acted in the following positions: Chief examiner in music, College Entrance Examination Board; chairman of committee on colleges and universities, Music Teachers National Association; chairman of committee on propaganda, Eastern Educational Music Conference. Besides speaking, informally, before the Browning Club of Drew Seminary, and the American Branch of the Internationale Musikgesellschaft, he has delivered addresses before the following organizations and institutions: The New York State Music Teachers Association, The Music Teachers National Association (2), The Eastern Educational Music Conference, The Speyer School, The Young Men's Christian Association, The Powell Musical Institute of Brooklyn (8),

The Teachers College public lectures. He has been invited to deliver his address on "The function of music" at Ursinus College.

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

Professor Fullerton resumed his work in February and has taken Philosophy 162, the history of philosophy, and 202, the foundations of logic. Also 206, the mind and the world, an outline of metaphysical doctrine.

Two new courses will be offered at Barnard next year. Metaphysics, three hours, four points, Professor Montague. Introduction to contemporary philosophy, three hours, four points, Dr. Brown.

Professor Fullerton was a delegate from Columbia to the international congress of philosophy at Heidelberg and read there a paper on "A proposed reconciliation of idealism and realism." Professor Woodbridge addressed the Philosophical Club of Bryn Mawr College on March 12 on "Consciousness and evolution." He will speak on "The ethics of gambling" at the Episcopal Church Congress in Boston on May 12.—Professor Dewey delivered a lecture on "The pragmatic theory of experience" at the Glenmore School of the Culture Sciences, Hurricane in the Adirondacks, in August. In January he delivered two lectures before the public school teachers of Indianapolis on "Thinking and its training," and on January 27 he addressed the students of Indiana University on "Darwin's influence on contemporary thought."—Professor Miller preached on several occasions at the Church of the Ascension and on single occasions at St. Mark's, St. Michael's, The Church of the Nativity (Bronx), The Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, and Edgehill Church, Spuyten Duyvil. He spoke at the Conferences of Church College Clubs in February at Trinity College on "The responsibility of the professor," and at the Conference of Church Clubs in New York, April 28, on "Curative work in the Church." He made a series of addresses on the relation of religion to the treatment of disease at weekly meetings at the parish house of the Church of the Ascension.

Among the contributions presented to the New York Academy of Sciences have been: "Mental operations and their material," Professor Woodbridge; "The concept of a sensation," Professor Dewey; "Consciousness and energy," Professor Montague; and "The knowledge of temperament from within and from without," Professor Miller.

The following courses in philosophy are offered for the summer

session: Logic applied to education, Professor Dewey; The history of ancient and medieval philosophy, Professor Woodbridge; Metaphysics, Professor Woodbridge; Contemporary idealism, Professor Montague; The pragmatic movement in contemporary thought, Professor Dewey; Principles of science: methods, deductive and inductive logic, Professor Montague; and Principles of science: concepts and problems of philosophy, Dr. Brown.

Reports from Berlin indicate that this year's incumbent of the Theodore Roosevelt chair, Professor Felix Adler, has met with unusual success. His course of lectures covered the general topic of the social and political ideals of the American people, and it was so well attended that the room in which it was given could not begin to hold the applicants for admission. So large an attendance had not been expected, but the few great halls in which the most popular lectures of the university are given, were already preempted, and it was therefore impossible to secure an auditorium holding more than three hundred students. This auditorium, however, was packed daily, and there were rows of students crowding the aisles and leaning against the walls, the large audiences continuing to the last. Professor Adler's seminar on the conception of liberty was also overfilled. He delivered numerous lectures on invitation before learned bodies and other associations, in both English and German, and the papers unite in testifying to the remarkable success he has achieved. Professor Adler, after delivering some additional lectures at Vienna and other cities, is now resting quietly at Wiesbaden. He expects to return to this country at the end of June to take part in the School of Ethics, to be held in conjunction with the summer school of the University of Wisconsin, in July.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

Under the supervision of the late Professor Tufts the undergraduate laboratories have been strengthened by the addition of much new or improved apparatus, and the work has been improved by requiring of the student a definite amount of preparation on the theory of an experiment before he begins work with the apparatus. To render this possible Professor Tufts had published a laboratory manual containing the necessary theory. By means of the duplication of apparatus, enabling a number of students to work on the same problem at once, a closer correlation between lecture and laboratory work has been gained, especially in the case of the general elementary course for college students.

The increased amount of individual instruction given to the undergraduate students has made it desirable to have the apparatus for the first year graduate students, who are not yet ready to undertake research, set up in a separate room. This has been done by Dr. Trowbridge, and there are sixteen graduate students, who elected physics as a minor subject, at work on these experiments of advanced grade.

The following investigations are being conducted by members of the department: Professor Hallock has under way at the New York Botanical Garden an investigation into the effect of static electric fields, atmospheric ionization, and radioactivity, on plant growth. Professor Pupin has for the past year been developing from a new standpoint the theory of electrical circuits rotating in alternating magnetic fields, an application of which is the theory of induction motors. His results are in such shape that Mr. B. W. Kendall, Swett fellow of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Mr. J. H. Morecroft are testing and wholly confirming the theory by experiment. Professor Nichols and Dr. Pegram have found and published results of interest in connection with the question of the excitation of radiation in a gas by the high temperature produced by sudden compression. Mr. Trowbridge has discovered the law of decay of gas phosphorescence, and that of the relation of intensity of phosphorescence to pressure, under given excitation. Dr. Trowbridge has been a pioneer in this field and has designed very ingenious apparatus to suit the work. The results have an application to meteorological questions, as well as to the understanding of gaseous radiation. Dr. Davis, as Ernest Kempton Adams fellow, is at work on a fundamental question of the nature of the light-bearing ether—briefly, Is the propagation of light through the ether affected by the existence of a rapidly varying electromagnetic field in the ether? This experiment, which requires rather elaborate apparatus, is to be classed with certain well-known experiments of Sir Oliver Lodge on the properties of the ether, as one that will decide definitely whether or not the ether theory can be extended in certain directions. Miss Langford has completed the experimental work of a study of the reflective power in the infra red spectrum of salts of the phosphorus acids.

Professor Max Planck of the University of Berlin, the well known authority on thermodynamics and radiation, delivered a course of lectures during April and May on "The present state of the system of theoretical physics."

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

During the leave of absence of Professor Cattell for the first half of the year, the department was fortunate in having with it Professor Pillsbury of the University of Michigan, who gave some of the courses and also, as non-resident lecturer in psychology, delivered a series of lectures on "The psychology of reasoning."

Participation of members of the department in the local scientific meetings has been frequent. Professor Thorndike has presented, before the section of anthropology and psychology of the New York Academy of Sciences, a paper on "Correlation of sensory discrimination and intellect," Professor Woodworth a paper on "Imagery of time relations," Mr. Woodrow has reported on "The meaning of rhythmical grouping," Mr. Hollingworth on "The indifference point," and Mr. Breitwieser on "The effect of varying resistance on reaction time."

DEPARTMENT OF ROMANCE LANGUAGES

At the regular monthly meetings of the department various matters of importance have been discussed. The two alternating three-hour courses on Eighteenth Century French Literature (one dealing with Voltaire and the other dealing with Montesquieu, Rousseau and the Encyclopedists) have been combined into one general three-hour course. The two alternating two-hour courses on the first and second halves, respectively, of Nineteenth Century French Literature have been combined into one three-hour course. Barnard College students will hereafter take these courses in the University, instead of having them duplicated at Barnard. Under Romance philology three important new courses have been instituted: Mediaeval French Literature, two hours; Oldest Monuments of the Italian Language, one hour; and Fourteenth Century Spanish Literature.

The meetings of the Romance Club have been held regularly twice each month. On two occasions special programs were prepared in honor of distinguished visitors. The first was in honor of Professor Guglielmo Ferrero with a research paper in Italian by Mr. Livingston, and the second in honor of Professor Ramón Menéndez Pidal with a research paper in Spanish by Dr. Fitz-Gerald.

The monthly meetings of the Research Club have been a source of profit and inspiration to the members. Original papers were read by Dr. Gerig and Dr. Haskell, and by Messrs. Frank, Price and Livingston. These papers were carefully discussed, and will soon be published.

Through the cooperative relations that exist between the University and the Hispanic Society of America, Professor Ramón Menéndez Pidal, of the University of Madrid and the Spanish Royal Academy, delivered two research lectures on *El Romancero*: the first on its origins and character; the second on its diffusion in modern times. These lectures were delivered in Spanish and will be published by the Hispanic Society.

Professor Page had leave of absence for six days in March to visit some of the New England colleges—Harvard, Dartmouth and Williams—and study their methods of teaching the Romance languages. He delivered a third course of six lectures on “The chief American poets” at Public School 5 during April and May.

SUMMER SESSION

The summer session will open July 7 and close August 18. This arrangement of the calendar avoids the use of Saturday for purposes of instruction and is a return to the plan regularly followed for many years with the exception of the session of 1908. The experience of one year was sufficient to demonstrate that the best results are obtained with an academic week of five days.

A number of new subjects are offered for the coming summer and the courses in many subjects have been varied to an unusual degree. Much attention will be paid this summer to fine arts, as three courses will be given in architectural and free hand drawing and three courses in design and painting, and in addition there will be lecture courses in Greek art and Greek sculpture by Professor Oliver S. Tonks of Princeton University. Two courses in public speaking and voice training will be given under the direction of Professor Winter of Harvard University and Professor Lyman of the University of Wisconsin. Six courses of interest to students of religion and Biblical literature are offered by President Brown, Professor Knox and Professor Frame of the Union Theological Seminary. Courses in botany and zoology take the place of the nature-study courses of other years. New courses are offered in economics, English, German, Greek, history, Latin, philosophy, physical education, psychology, and Romance languages. Geology and sociology, which were not given in the summer of 1908, have been restored, and two advanced courses in mechanics will be offered by Professor Maurer of the University of Wisconsin.

The usual concerts will be given by organists of distinction, by the

Seventh Regiment Band, and by a picked orchestra. The Coburn Players will present Percy MacKaye's Canterbury Pilgrims, and the Ben Greet Players will present a number of Shakspeare plays. These dramatic performances will be supplementary to the courses in Chaucer and Shakspeare offered by the department of English.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

Professor T. H. Morgan has been elected to membership in the National Academy of Sciences.—The Zoological Society of London has made Professor H. S. Osborn one of its twenty-five foreign members; he has also been admitted to honorary membership in the Royal Academy of Sweden.—Professors A. V. Williams Jackson and M. T. Bogert have been elected to membership in the American Philosophical Society.—Professor G. Lodge and Professor Knapp are respectively editor-in-chief and managing editor of *The Classical Weekly*, published by the Classical Association of the Atlantic States.—Dr. Marcus Benjamin, '78 S, represented the University at the celebration of the 125th anniversary of the foundation of St. Johns College, Annapolis, Md.—Professor A. V. Williams Jackson read a paper at the Episcopal Church Congress in Boston on "The possible contribution of Oriental thought to present-day Christianity."

In the fern herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden, which is now officially called the Underwood Fern Herbarium, a bronze tablet in memory of the late Lucien Marcus Underwood, professor of botany, has been erected, bearing the following inscription:

The
Underwood Fern Herbarium
named in honor of
Lucien Marcus Underwood
1853-1907
Chairman of the Scientific Directors
1901-1907

UNIVERSITY LEGISLATION

THE TRUSTEES

February meeting.—The following amendment to the statutes was adopted on February 1, 1909: To amend chapter VI, sections 68 and 69, as follows:

Section 68. (a) Any professor who has been twenty-five years or upwards in the service of the University, or any professor who has been fifteen years or upwards in the service of the University and who is more than sixty-five years of age, may, at his own request signified to the president in writing, or upon the motion of the trustees, be retired from active service at the beginning of the next succeeding year.

(b) Professors who may be retired under the provisions of this section, and the widows of professors who have been so retired or who were at the time of their death eligible for such retirement, will receive, by reason of the recognition of the University as an institution accepted by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, retiring allowances fixed at such amounts as the rules of the Foundation may from time to time prescribe.

(c) The term *professor* as used in this section shall be construed to include all officers of administration and instruction who are entitled to retiring allowances under the rules of the Carnegie Foundation; and in estimating length of service, years of service as a professor in other institutions accepted by the Foundation shall be included.

(d) No retiring allowance will be granted except by action of the trustees taken either upon their own motion or at the request of the person for whom an allowance is desired.

March meeting.—The clerk announced the death on February 15, 1909, of Edward Mitchell of the class of 1861, a trustee since 1880.

The president announced the death on February 22, 1909, of William T.

Bull, M.D., emeritus professor of surgery.

Resolved, That the trustees of Columbia College in the City of New York, adopt the following joint declaration in connection with the trustees of the Roosevelt Hospital:

1. Subject to the immediate obligation of each board of trustees to the institution committed to its charge, both boards unite in the belief that medical education demands, if it is to be valuable, the utmost possible co-operation of a hospital, and the further belief that experience has shown that a hospital itself in its primary duty of caring for the sick is more efficient when kept up to the most modern standards by the necessity of helping to instruct students engaged in the study of the progressive science of medicine.

2. Animated by this belief, and because the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Roosevelt Hospital face each other on opposite sides of the same street, it is the purpose of the trustees of Columbia University to do everything in their power to strengthen and enlarge the facilities of Roosevelt Hospital as a hospital; and it is the purpose of the trustees of the Roosevelt Hospital, as fast as these facilities are enlarged, to increase the teaching facilities offered to the students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons by the Hospital.

3. In making this common declaration, it is clearly understood that the trustees of the Hospital are charged with the primary duty of keeping it efficient as a place for the care of the sick and injured, and that, while every arrangement will be made to facilitate medical education, no arrangement affecting the Hospital will be permitted which will work disadvantageously for the patients committed to its care.

Resolved, That pursuant to the resolution adopted by the Trustees on December 7, 1908, as amended January 4, 1909, providing for the nomination of

six alumni trustees, the trustees do now invite the alumni to nominate, pursuant to the terms of said resolution and in accordance therewith, an alumnus to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of F. Augustus Schermerhorn; the person so nominated to serve, if elected, until June 30, 1915, in accordance with the provision of paragraph D of said resolution.

Resolved, That the secretary of the Alumni Council be requested to issue notices of a meeting of the nominating committee, constituted as provided in said resolution and under the terms thereof, for the purpose of making such nomination.

The thanks of the trustees were tendered to Adolph Lewisohn for \$500, providing for instruction in economics and commercial law in the schools of mines, engineering and chemistry, and to George Blumenthal for \$1,500 toward the expenses for improvements at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Resolved, That the following sums be and they are hereby appropriated for the maintenance and operation of the corporation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, namely:

For educational administration and instruction, buildings and grounds, the library, and business administration	\$1,546,106 79
For annuities	47,420 00
For taxes and other charges, exclusive of interest, upon the Loubat and Williamsbridge properties	86,272 00
For interest on the debt.	152,920 00
Making a total of....	\$1,832,718 79

Resolved, That the sum so appropriated be paid (1) out of the income and accumulation of invested funds applicable to such expenditures; (2) out of gifts for any of the purposes mentioned in the schedules; (3) out of the general income of the corporation; (4) out of special sources of income mentioned in the schedules; (5) out of interest receivable; (6) out of any funds that may be contributed for the purpose of guaranteeing or making good deficiencies; (7) out of moneys paid by Barnard College or

Teachers College; (8) if necessary, by borrowing.

Resolved, That all offices not provided for in these schedules be and are hereby abolished from and after June 30, 1909, and that all offices provided for in said schedules, if they be not already in existence, be and are hereby established from and after June 30, 1909, for one year, or during the pleasure of the trustees.

Resolved, That the Loubat property be charged and the interest account credited with interest paid on the mortgage on that property, and with interest at 4 per cent. on the net amount of the advances made on account of the Gaillard-Loubat library endowment fund.

Resolved, That until the further order of the Trustees the excess of expenditure over income of the Williamsbridge property be charged to the account of principal of the said property.

William H. Carpenter, Ph.D., Villard professor of Germanic philology, was appointed associate dean of the faculties of political science, philosophy and pure science, from and after April 1, 1909.

Adam Leroy Jones, Ph.D., was appointed chairman of the committee on undergraduate admissions with the rank of adjunct professor, with a seat in the faculties of the College, Barnard College and Applied Science.

Henry Raymond Mussey, Ph.D., was appointed adjunct professor of economics with a seat in the faculty of Barnard College.

Frank D. Fackenthal, A.B., was appointed chief clerk of the University.

The following additional appointments were made: Brandreth Symonds, lecturer on life insurance; Charles S. Mead, A.M., assistant in zoology, *vice* D. J. Edwards, resigned, from February 1 to June 30, 1909, and Wilbur Ward, A.B., M.D., instructor in obstetrics, *vice* George H. McFarland, Jr., resigned, from March 1 to June 30, 1909.

Carlotta J. Maury, Ph.D., was appointed lecturer in geology in Barnard College. Herbert H. Woodrow, A.B., was promoted from lecturer to tutor in psychology in Barnard College.

The following promotions were made: Joel Elias Spingarn, Ph.D., now

adjunct professor of comparative literature to be professor of comparative literature; Marie Reimer, Ph.D., now instructor in chemistry, to be adjunct professor of chemistry, with a seat in the faculty of Barnard College; R. S. Woodworth, Ph.D., now adjunct professor of psychology, to be professor of psychology; Charles P. Warren, A.M., now instructor in architecture, to be adjunct professor of architecture, with a seat in the faculty of fine arts; George H. Ling, Ph.D., now instructor in mathematics, to be adjunct professor of mathematics, with a seat in the faculties of Columbia College and of applied science; George W. Scott, Ph.D., now lecturer in international law, to be professor of international law, with a seat in the faculty of political science; Henry Suzzallo, Ph.D., now adjunct professor of elementary education, to be professor of the philosophy of education, with a seat in the faculties of Teachers College and political science, and Naomi Norsworthy, Ph.D., now instructor in educational psychology, to be adjunct professor of educational psychology, with a seat in the faculty of Teachers College.

The following changes of title were made: Walter B. James, M.D., now Bard professor of the practice of medicine, to be professor of clinical medicine; William Campbell, Ph.D., now adjunct professor of metallography, to be adjunct professor of metallurgy, and Mary Adelaide Nutting, now professor of domestic administration, to be professor of household administration in Teachers College.

The resignation of Eugene Hodenpyl, M.D., adjunct professor of pathology, was accepted, to take effect June 30, 1909.

April meeting.—The President announced the death on March 29 of James Hulme Canfield, LL.D., librarian of the University.

The thanks of the trustees were tendered to Mr. H. W. Carpentier, of the class of 1848, for his gift of \$12,000 to be added to the principal of the Dean Lung fund; to the members of the class of 1899 for their gift of \$4,500 to be used for the development of South Field in accordance with plans approved by the committee on buildings and grounds; to Clarence H.

Mackay for his gift of \$2,500 to be applied to the special maintenance fund for 1908-9; to Mr. Homer E. Sargent for his gift of \$1,000 to be used during 1910 for work done under the direction of the department of anthropology, and to Messrs. Huntington, Fels, von Briesen, Villard, Hemenway, Seligman, Macy and Putnam for gifts amounting to \$1,520 for the department of anthropology.

Resolved, That, in lieu of the provisions as to the payment of salaries contained in the resolution of the trustees adopted February 1, 1909, it be ordered that the salaries of all officers of administration and instruction now in service be paid as heretofore during the academic year 1909-10; that it be referred to the committee on finance, with power, to take such action as may in their judgment be expedient and wise in regard to the times at which salaries shall be paid in the future, and in regard to the extension of the ten-payment salary system for officers hereafter to be appointed.

Provision was made for the deposit, by the Germanistic Society of America, in the library of the University of certain books, charts and maps, for the purpose of making them available for the use of the public, of the members of the Germanistic Society and for the especial use of the Kaiser Wilhelm professor and students taking his course.

Russell Burton-Opitz, Ph.D., adjunct professor of physiology, was designated as the administrative head of the department of physiology for the academic year 1909-10.

Theodore C. Janeway (Ph.B. Yale 1892; M.D. Columbia 1895), now associate in clinical medicine, was promoted to be Bard professor of the practice of medicine in succession to Walter B. James, M.D., transferred, with a seat in the medical faculty.

Evan M. Evans (B.S. Princeton 1892; M.D. Columbia 1895), now associate in medicine, was promoted to be professor of clinical medicine, with a seat in the medical faculty.

The title of Edward K. Hayt, A.M., was changed from assistant bursar to assistant registrar and assistant bursar.

The secretary of the University was

appointed acting librarian until further action by the trustees.

The following appointments were made for the academic year 1909-10; John G. Callan, B.S., lecturer in mechanical engineering; Louis C. Loewenstein, E.E., Ph.D., lecturer in mechanical engineering, and John Waring Parks, A.B., LL.B., lecturer on industrial law from February 1, 1909, to June 30, 1909.

The following appointments were made in Barnard College: Juliet Stuart Points, assistant in history; Edna Rebecca Scales, assistant in mathematics, and Herbert A. Clark, lecturer, and Burton W. Kendall, assistant in physics. H. Muller was promoted from tutor to instructor in Romance languages and literatures.

William J. Gies, Ph.D., professor of biological chemistry was assigned to a seat in the faculty of Teachers College.

Leaves of absence were granted as follows: For the full academic year 1909-10—Professors Burgess, H. L. Moore, Gottheil, Botsford, Osgood and Maltby; for the first half of the academic year 1909-10—Professors Baker, Crampton, Dutton, Hamlin, Peck and Suzzallo; for the second half of the academic year 1909-10—Professors Bigelow, Burdick, Calkins, Cohn, Hallock, Keyser, Odell, Sachs, F. D. Sherman, Sykes, Woodbridge and Young.

May meeting.—The vacancies in the Board of Trustees, caused by the resignation of F. Augustus Schermerhorn of the class of 1868, Science, and of the death of Edward Mitchell, of the class of 1861, were filled by the election of Benjamin Bowden Lawrence, E.M., of the class of 1878, Science, on the nomination of the alumni, and of Willard Vinton King, of the class of 1889, the resignation of Mr. Lawrence to take effect after June 30, 1915.

Mr. Benjamin B. Lawrence was elected to fill the vacancy in the committee on education caused by the death of Mr. Mitchell.

Resolved, that the trustees approve the proposal to establish by gift a departmental library in the English department as a memorial to Professor George Rice Carpenter, and that the committee on buildings and grounds

be authorized to set apart a suitable room, or rooms, for such library.

The President reported that the Prussian Ministry of Education had appointed Professor Charles Alphonso Smith as Theodore Roosevelt professor of American history and institutions in the University of Berlin for the year 1910-11, upon the nomination of the trustees of Columbia College.

Resolved, that the thanks of the Trustees be tendered to the anonymous donor of the sum of \$30,000 to be expended under the direction of the President in aid of the work of the University.

The thanks of the Trustees were tendered to H. W. Carpentier, of the class of 1848, for his gift of \$12,500 to be added to the principal of the James S. Carpentier Fund; to the anonymous donor of the sum of \$5,000 to be applied to the cost of new equipment at the medical school; to Mr. Alexander Smith Cochran, of New York, for his semi-annual contribution of \$2,500 to the special maintenance fund for 1908-9; to Niels Poulson, Esq., of Brooklyn, for his gift of \$650 to establish an annual fellowship for a student from one of the Scandinavian universities; to Willard V. King, of the class of 1889, for his gift of \$100 to be expended under the direction of the President; to Mr. James Speyer for his gift of \$50 toward the maintenance of the American School of Oriental Study in Palestine for the academic year 1908-9, and to Mr. F. W. Davis, of New York, for his gift of two steam pumps to be added to the equipment of the mechanical engineering laboratory.

Resolved, that from and after July 1, 1909, there be made chargeable to the income of the Reverend Orlando Harriman fund the salary of the professorship of English held by Ashley H. Thorndike.

The President reported Professor James Harvey Robinson as the representative of Barnard College in the University Council for three years from July 1, 1909, and the designation of Professor Herbert Maule Richards to serve as the representative of that faculty in the University Council during the absence on leave of Professor

Crampton during the first half of the academic year 1909-10.

The following appointments were made: John Erskine, Ph.D. (A.B., class of 1900), adjunct professor of English in Amherst College, to be adjunct professor of English, with a seat in the faculty of Columbia College, his term to expire in 1910; William D. Guthrie, A.M., to be professor of law, with a seat in the faculty of law; George Philip Krapp, Ph.D., professor of English in the University of Cincinnati, to be professor of the English language for three years from July 1, 1910, or during the pleasure of the trustees, with a seat in the faculty of philosophy; Harry Alonzo Cushing, Ph.D., professor of law, to be acting dean of the faculty of law from July 1, 1909, during the pleasure of the trustees; Edward McChesney Sait, to be lecturer in public law; Carl F. L. Huth, to be lecturer in history; Hugh Angus Stewart, M.D., to be adjunct professor of pathology, *vice* Eugene Hodenpyl, M.D., resigned, and John L. Gerig, Ph.D., to be instructor in Romance languages at Barnard College.

The following promotions were made: Albert P. Wills, Ph.D., now adjunct professor of mechanics, to be professor of mathematical physics; George B. Pegram, Ph.D., now instructor, to be adjunct professor of physics, with a seat in the faculties of applied science and pure science; Bergen Davis, Ph.D., now instructor, to be adjunct professor of physics, with a seat in the faculties of applied science and pure science; Augustus B.

Wadsworth, M.D. 1896, now associate, to be adjunct professor of bacteriology; Karl Max Vogel, M.D. 1900, now instructor in pathology, to be adjunct professor of clinical pathology; Lucius W. Hotchkiss, M.D. 1884, now associate, to be adjunct professor of clinical surgery; John B. Walker, M.D. 1888, now associate, to be adjunct professor of clinical surgery; Charles N. Dowd, M.D. 1886, now associate, to be adjunct professor of clinical surgery, and Charles H. Peck, M.D. 1892, now associate, to be adjunct professor of clinical surgery.

The following assignments were made: To the faculty of Columbia College for three years from July 1, 1909, under the provisions of the statutes, chapter 9, section 90, their term expiring in 1912: Professors Calkins, Cohn, Curtis, Egbert, Farland, Hervey, Kemp, Lord, S. A. Mitchell, Odell, Perry, Thomas; Professor Loiseaux to succeed Professor Tombo, term expired; term to expire June 30, 1910: Professor Jones to succeed Dr. James H. Canfield, deceased, Professor Erskine to succeed Professor G. R. Carpenter, deceased, and Professor Ling to succeed Professor Frank L. Tufts, deceased.

Hermann von Wechlinger Schulte, M.D., adjunct professor of anatomy was assigned to a seat in the faculty of medicine.

The title of Adam Leroy Jones, Ph.D., was changed to chairman of the committee on undergraduate admissions and adjunct professor of philosophy.

UNIVERSITY COUNCIL

January meeting.—Resolved, that the trustees be requested to amend the statutes, chapter II, section 10, by striking out the first two lines, to wit: "The University Council shall consist of the president and the deans of the several faculties, respectively, *ex-officio* . . ."

and substituting therefor the words—"The University Council shall consist of the president, the dean and associate dean of the faculties of political science, philosophy and pure science, the deans of the other faculties,

severally, and the chairmen of the standing committees on instruction of the faculties of political science, philosophy and pure science, respectively, *ex-officio*."

This action was taken in view of the fact that the president had laid before the Council the following resolution of the trustees, adopted January 4, 1909, to wit:

Resolved, that the president be requested to ask the opinion of the University Council as to what changes in the constitution of the Council, if any,

are desirable or expedient in view of the appointment of the same person to be dean of the faculties of political science, philosophy and pure science.

In explanation of the resolution, the president read in full a report and accompanying resolutions submitted to the trustees by the committee on education on January 4, 1909, and unanimously adopted. This report included the submission to the trustees of an application from Professor Burgess, dean of the faculty of political science, to be retired from active service on June 30, next, when he will have completed thirty-three years of service in the University and will be, at his next following birthday, sixty-five years of age; an expression by the committee on education of their unanimous wish that Professor Burgess be invited to remain longer in active service and that he be relieved, as far as possible, of teaching duties and put in position to make a special study of the problems surrounding graduate instruction and its further development at Columbia University; a recommendation by the committee on education that, without merging the three existing non-professional graduate faculties, the administration of their rules and business be unified as much as possible in the interest of economy and efficiency; an expression of the desire on the part of the committee that Professor Burgess be appointed to be dean of the faculties of philosophy and of pure science, as well as of the faculty of political science, in view of the fact that the present deans, Professors Perry and Hallock, heartily favored the proposal to unify the administration of the business of the three faculties and had tendered their resignations as deans to the trustees in order to make such unification possible; a recommendation that an associate dean and such clerical assistance as might be necessary be provided for Professor Burgess, in order that the work of the dean's office might be discharged as promptly and efficiently as possible; a further recommendation that each of the three non-professional graduate faculties be invited to constitute a standing committee on instruction, such committees to have whatever powers the several faculties might

choose to confide to them and to be advisory to the dean in matters of business pertaining to their several faculties.

February meeting.—The president reported that since the last meeting of the Council he had appointed the following special committees in the University:

To consider revision of secondary school work in Greek and Latin, and the college admission requirements based thereon: Professor Lodge (chairman), Professor McCrea, Professor Knapp, and Professor Sachs.

To give consideration to the report issued by the University of Oxford on "Oxford and working class education", and its possible suggestions for Columbia University: Dean Goetze (chairman), Professor Egbert, Professor Shotwell, Professor Lucke, Professor Beard, Professor Lindsay, and Professor C. C. Curtis.

The following appointments for the second half-year, 1908-09, to fill vacancies were made:

University Scholarships

Thomas LeGrand Harris	American
<i>Sheridan, Ind.</i>	history
A.B. Indiana, 1892; A.M. 1895	
A.M. Harvard, 1899	
William Judson Marsh	chemistry
<i>Corning, N. Y.</i>	
A.B. Amherst, 1908	
Bruce D. Mudgett	economics
<i>Moscow, Idaho</i>	
A.B. Idaho, 1908	

Resolved, that in succession to the existing committee on higher degrees, on fellowships and scholarships, and on admission to the non-professional graduate schools, there be constituted a standing executive committee of the Council which shall have the powers and duties heretofore assigned to the committees named, and such others as the Council may from time to time determine, the said executive committee to consist of the dean and the associate dean of the faculties of political science, philosophy and pure science; the dean of the faculty of law; the dean of the faculty of fine arts; the dean of Teachers College; the chairmen of the standing committees on instruction of the faculties of political science, philosophy and pure sci-

ence and the secretary of the University Council.

Resolved, that the resolution constituting the executive committee of the Council go into effect April 1, 1909.

March meeting.—The president announced that at the last meeting of the trustees the statutes had been amended in chapter II, section 10, in accordance with the Council's recommendation of January 26, 1909; that April 1, 1909, had been fixed as the date when Professor Burgess should take office as dean of the faculties of political science, philosophy and pure science, and that Professor W. H. Carpenter had been appointed associate dean, to take office at the same time.

Resolved, that the following resolutions, as adopted by the faculty of Columbia College, be concurred in:

Resolution 1. That page 16 of the announcement be changed by adding, after professional option 1a, the following sentences:

No course counted towards the professional degree, however, with the exception of mathematics 3-4 (and physical education A and B) may be included in the 72 points mentioned above.

Students who have included mathematics 3-4 in the 72 College points, and have chosen as electives all the other courses in the first year of these professional schools, may take the studies of the second year, and receive the bachelor's degree after one year of professional work.

The effect of this arrangement is that a student may receive his professional degree in six years, either by taking two years of strictly College work and four years of professional work, or by taking three years mainly of College work and three years of professional work.

Resolution 2. That the following prescribed subjects in the schools of engineering be open to election by properly qualified students: Chemistry 3-4, 6 points; chemistry 62, 8; mathematics 2, 2; drafting 1 and 3, 8; civil engineering 2, 2; physics 3-4, 8.

Resolution 3. That the dean be authorized, on recommendation of the committee on instruction, to assign a proper credit to other courses in the schools of engineering, and to allow

properly qualified students to elect them.

The Council proceeded to the special order, namely the report and accompanying resolutions of the special committee of nine on the state of the University.

April meeting.—The election of the following delegates to the Council was recorded:

Faculty of Philosophy: Professor A. H. Thorndike, for the term expiring July 1, 1910; Professor E. D. Perry, for the term expiring July 1, 1911.

Resolved, that the dean and associate dean of the graduate schools act respectively as chairman and secretary of the executive committee of the Council.

The President reported the following official action, taken on April 1, 1909, by the Regents of the University of the State of New York:

"That section 23, subdivision (e), of the Regents Revised Rules, as amended December 21, 1907, and March 12, 1908, be further amended to read as follows:

A college or university may be registered as maintaining a satisfactory standing for one full year of medicine when the combined course for the baccalaureate and medical degrees is not less than seven years; and a university maintaining a registered medical school may be registered as maintaining a satisfactory standing if it shall confer academic degrees and medical degrees as a result of a combined course covering six years, provided the diploma conferring the academic degree, whether it be conferred at the end of four years or at the end of six years, shall clearly indicate that such degree is conferred as the result of concurrent courses covering six years; but this must in no case be construed to mean that less than four years' work in subjects essential to a liberal education will be approved as the basis of the academic degree."

The President stated that, in view of the rules of the Carnegie Foundation, it seemed desirable that Columbia University abolish the grade of tutor and provide for the earlier attainment of professorial rank by junior officers. On motion it was

Resolved, that the Council approve in principle the plan submitted by the President; and that the details be referred to a committee consisting of the President, and such members of the Council as he may designate, with power to recommend to the trustees such plan as may be agreed upon.

The report and recommendations of the executive committee concerning fellowships and scholarships for the year 1909-10 were adopted.

Resolved, that certification as to residence and work accomplished in the summer session by candidates for the degree of master of arts shall be made to the dean's office by the director of the summer session, and the director of the summer session is hereby authorized to make such certification.

Resolved, that the director of the summer session be and hereby is authorized to form a committee of matriculation for the summer session to consist of himself and two other members to be selected by him, which committee shall represent, as far as possible, the scope of graduate instruction in the summer session, and that the said committee be and hereby is authorized to matriculate and register candidates for the degree of master of arts in accordance with the regulations of the Council and the several faculties governing the same.

The Council proceeded to the further consideration of the printed report of the special committee of nine on the state of the University. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that it is recommended that all degrees enumerated in section 6 of the Statutes be conferred upon the recommendation of the University Council;

That all curricula leading to any degree, which shall be made up of courses of instruction given under two or more faculties, shall be fixed and determined by the Council on recommendation of the faculties concerned;

That students doing work for the same degree under two or more faculties shall be under the concurrent jurisdiction of such faculties, as to their studies, and under the jurisdiction of the President or such dean as the President may in each case designate, as to discipline; and

That the dean of each faculty shall certify to the secretary of the University Council the names of all the students who shall have fulfilled, under that faculty, all the conditions necessary for the attainment of any degree, and in a separate list the names of all the students who shall have fulfilled, under that faculty, any part of the conditions leading to any degree, together with a statement of the total credits due to each student of the latter class.

The following fellowships were awarded for 1909-10:

UNIVERSITY FELLOWSHIPS

Ralph Curtiss Benedict, Syracuse, N. Y., botany; Henry Blumberg, Brooklyn, N. Y., mathematics; Ernest Dunbar Clark, Rochdale, Mass., physiological chemistry; Henry Stimson Gilbertson, Oakland, Cal., American history; Samuel Northrup Harper, Chicago, Ill., political science; Charles Joseph Hilkey, Lyndon, Kansas, constitutional law; James Francis Kenney, Belleville, Ontario, Canada, medieval history; William Stuart Messer, Jersey City, N. J., Latin; Dudley Howe Miles, Georgetown, Texas, comparative literature; Carl Clinton Van Doren, Urbana, Ill., English; Thomas Talbot Waterman, Fowler, Cal., anthropology; Victor Ziegler, Iowa City, Iowa, economic geology.

HONORARY FELLOW

William Watson Davis, Oak Grove, Ala., history.

ENDOWED FELLOWSHIPS

Drisler Fellowship: Hubert McNeill Poteat, Wake Forest, N. C.—*Proudfit Fellowship in Letters*: Ernest Hunter Wright, Lynchburg, Va.—*Garth Fellowship*: Edward Henry Lewinski, New York City.—*Goldschmidt Fellowship*: Edward Calvin Kendall, South Norwalk, Conn.—*Gottsberger Fellowship*: Ralph Watson Dox, Lockport, N. Y.—*Carl Schurz Fellowship*: Henry John Skipp, New York City.—*Schiff Fellowship*: Charles Elmer Gehlke, Cleveland, Ohio.—*Tyndall Fellowship*: Harold Worthington Webb, Glen Ridge, N. J.; *William Mitchell Fellowship* (recommended to the Trustees for appointment): Irving Comes Demarest, Hackensack, N. J.—*Proudfit*

Fellowship in Medicine: Edwards A. Park, Brooklyn, New York.

FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY

May meeting.—It was *resolved*, that it is the sense of the faculty of philosophy

(1) That the work of candidates for the degree of master of arts should be pursued under the direction of a single department which shall be responsible for the adequate preparation of candidates for the degree.

(2) That the above resolution be transmitted to the University Council with request for concurrent action.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

March meeting.—The by-laws were revised in such a way as to bring the administration into closer harmony with that of the other departments of the University. The principal changes were as follows: 1. The class

of corresponding members is abolished.—2. The fiscal year is made to conform with that of the University.—3. The president of the University is to be annually elected president of the College.—4. Eligibility to election as an officer or trustee requires at least ten days' prior announcement to the members, of such nomination.—5. The Trustees are authorized "to conduct the affairs of the College as they may think fit or proper." Previously, approval of the acts of this board by the College at its quarterly meetings was required.—6. A curator of the scientific and educational collections is provided.—7. A committee on instruction, of five members, replaces the lecture committee and curriculum committee. The treasurer and one member of the examination committee are to be members of the committee on instruction.—8. Monthly meetings of the faculty are specified.

BOOKS RECEIVED

America at College—as seen by a Scots graduate. By Robert K. Risk, M.A., with a preface by Donald Macalister, M.A., M.D., D.C.L., principal of Glasgow University. John Smith & Son (Glasgow) Ltd. London: Archibald Constable & Co. Ltd. 1908.

The development of the state. Its governmental organization and its activities. By James Quayle Dealey, Ph.D., professor of social and political science at Brown University. Silver, Burdett & Company: New York, Boston, Chicago. 1909.

ALUMNI RECORD

Alumni Trustees

The meeting of the committee chosen to nominate the first alumni trustee in accordance with the regulations printed in the March issue, took place in the trustees' room at the University on the afternoon of Thursday, April 22. Five New York and eleven out-of-town associations were represented by 27 delegates, who cast 2,724 votes. The choice of the representatives was Benjamin Bowden Lawrence, '78S, of New York, who was duly elected to the board at a meeting of the trustees held on May 3. A dinner was tendered to the delegates by the Alumni Council on the evening of April 22 at the Faculty Club, and the function was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. The personnel of the nominating committee is given in the following table:

<i>Associations</i>	<i>Representatives</i>	<i>Voting Strength</i>
College	Robert Clifford Cornell William Curtis Demorest Albert William Putnam	938
Science	Wheaton Bradish Kunhardt John Townsend Williams Edward Eugene Sage	834
Law	Gustavus Town Kirby Archibald Douglas	293
Medicine	Frederic de Peyster Foster James Arthur Booth Lucius Wales Hotchkiss	206
Doctors of Philosophy	Walter Mendelson Edmund Steele Joy Frederic Ludlow Luqueer	115
California	George Albert Soper	
District of Columbia	William Thornton Lawson	36
Illinois	Marcus Benjamin T. Ludlow Chrystie	34 62
Indiana	Daniel Edward Moran	
Minnesota	John Vernou Bouvier, Jr.	25
Philadelphia	Girard Romaine	28
St. Louis	Lemuel Whitaker	26
Washington State	Augustus Wadsworth	26
Western New York	Charles McNamee	25
Western Pennsylvania	Edward Pearce Casey	25
Wisconsin	Richard Biddle Faulkner	26
	Louis Pope Gratacap	25

Alumni Council

Meetings of the Council were held on March 11 and on May 20, both at the Columbia University Club. At the former the chairman was authorized to select a committee to take charge of the alumni interests at Commencement, and the following graduates were appointed to serve on this committee: Ernest Stauffen, Jr., 1904, chairman, Robert S. Woodward, Jr., 1901S, and Frederick P. Keppel, '98,

secretary. A committee of three on "school and class terminology" was also appointed, and submitted its report at the May meeting. It was composed of the secretary of the Council, chairman, William A. Hervey, '93, and F. P. Keppel, '98. The chief topic of discussion at the May meeting was the proposed organization of an alumni weekly, to which reference is made elsewhere in this issue. The membership of the Council as amended by

recent elections now includes the following alumni: *College*—J. Howard Van Amringe, '60, chairman, Willard V. King, '89, Robert C. Cornell, '74; *Law*—Howard Van Sinderen, '83L, Gustavus T. Kirby, '98L, Albert W. Putnam, '97, 1900L; *Medicine*—Linsly R. Williams, '99M, A. T. Osgood, '99M, Augustus B. Wadsworth, '96M; *Science*—Charles B. Going, '82S, George H. Clark, '93S, William F. Morgan, '80, '84S; vice-chairman, John B. Pine, '77; secretary, Rudolf Tombo, Jr., '98U.

Columbia University Club

On the evening of March 18 the members of the Columbia University Club were the guests of the Princeton Club at their club house on the north side of Gramercy Park. Not only was an opportunity given to view this club house, which is conceded to be one of the most artistic and commodious of any of the clubs in New York, but an informal supper was served in the large hall, which was followed by speeches by members of both clubs. President Parker D. Handy of the Princeton Club welcomed the Columbia men, in whose behalf Dean Van Amringe responded. Remarks were also made by James Duane Livingston, '81, F. P. Keppel, '98, and other representatives of both colleges, while the singing of college songs was general.

P. & S. Association

A dinner in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Association of the Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons was held at Sherry's on the evening of March 2. Among those present were Dr. Francis Delafield, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, Dr. T. M. Cheesman, and Drs. Curtis, Holt, Brewer, and Blake of the faculty of medicine. Dr. Lambert reviewed briefly the history of the Association and the following toasts were responded to: "The University and medicine," President Nicholas Murray Butler; "Personality in medicine," Rev. William R. Richards, D.D.; "The clinic in relation to the laboratory," Henry A. Christian, M.D.; "The medical man and the layman," Hon. Seth Low;

"Educational problems," William M. Polk, M.D. A history of the Association, an illustrated volume of ninety-three pages prepared by Doctor Charles C. Freeborn, '73M, was distributed to the diners.

Ph.D. Association

A reunion of the Association of Doctors of Philosophy was held at the Columbia University Club on the evening of April 21, 1909. No formal business meeting was held, the program consisting of a symposium on the topic of aeronautics. The meeting was one of the most interesting in the history of the Association. Among the speakers were Dr. George A. Soper, who presided, Mr. A. M. Herring, Professor William Hallock, Dr. C. C. Trowbridge, and Mr. Newton, of the *New York Herald*.

College of Pharmacy

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the College of Pharmacy was held on the evening of April 14, in the alumni room. After the business meeting Dr. E. R. Larned delivered a lecture on "The practical application of bacteriology to the cure of disease." The lecture was illustrated by over one hundred lantern slides.

Colorado Alumni Association

The fourteenth annual meeting and dinner of the Alumni Association of Columbia University in Colorado was held at the University Club, Denver, Colorado, on March 6. A resolution was passed amending the constitution of the Association in such a way as to enable it to qualify for the election of an alumni trustee. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Henry Van Kleeck, '76L; vice-president, S. Fosdick Jones, 1902M; secretary-treasurer, Roger W. Toll, 1906S.

Cuba Alumni Association

Efforts are being made by the Alumni Council to organize an alumni association for Cuba with headquarters in Havana. Doctor Charles E. Finlay, '89M, a resident of Havana, is taking charge of the matter, and

hopes to report a favorable result in the near future. Any readers of the *QUARTERLY* who are interested in the formation of this association are requested to communicate with Dr. Finlay or with the secretary of the Alumni Council.

District of Columbia Association

The annual dinner of the Alumni Association of Columbia University in the District of Columbia was held at the Chevy Chase Club on the evening of April 19. It was one of the most successful reunions ever held by the association, over fifty men being in attendance. Doctor Marcus Benjamin, '78S, president of the association, served as toastmaster, and addresses were made by Professors Franklin H. Giddings, Charles F. Chandler, M. I. Pupin and Henry F. Osborn of the University, as well as by President R. S. Woodward of the Carnegie Institution and Herbert M. Wilson. Among the alumni present were the following: Dr. C. L. G. Anderson, '84M, Dr. Frank Anderson, U. S. N., '74M, E. C. Barnard, '84S, Dr. Marcus Benjamin, '78S, W. N. Berg, 1904S, R. M. Borchardt, 1908, Bedford Brown, 1906 F. A., Elmer Ellsworth Brown, 1907H, J. Reuben Clark, Jr., William R. Corwine, Dr. George F. Cottle, U. S. N., '95M, W. C. Dennis, John A. Fairlie, '98 Ph.D., Leon B. Forst, 1906S, S. I. Franz, '94, Walter M. Gilbert, Dr. I. W. Glazebrook, '90M, John Milton Gitterman, '92 A.M., Dr. Arnold Hague, 1901H, Dr. T. F. Hance, '83M, Dr. Samuel S. Laws, '70L, Nicholas Luquer, '58, Howard Lee McBain, 1905 A.M., H. H. B. Meyer, '85S, I. M. Rubino, '95, W. C. R. Ruediger, Robert F. Shepard, '70, Dr. C. F. Stokes, U. S. N., '84M, N. I. Stone, 1901 A.M., George Oakley Totten, Jr., '91 F.A., Edward H. Wales, William Waller, '78, Francis Walker, '93 A.M., Paul Weaver, and H. M. Wilson, '81S.

A meeting of the association was held at the George Washington University, Washington, D. C., on May 19. Dr. Benjamin submitted his report as delegate to the meeting of the nominating committee, and a discussion as to the best method of securing a larger representation on future com-

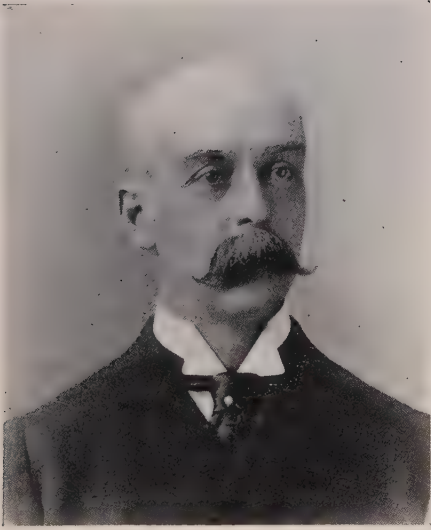
mittees was held. After the business meeting Mr. Totten, secretary of the association, delivered an illustrated lecture on "Constantinople." This association is showing considerable activity, and since the new officers were elected several months ago, sixteen additional names have been added to the roll, the total membership of the association now being forty-four.

Indiana Alumni Association

The Alumni Association of Columbia University in Indiana tendered a luncheon on April 1 to Professor Brander Matthews and Professor H. Suzzallo, the meeting being held at the University Club in Indianapolis. Among those present at the luncheon in addition to the guests from New York were Thomas R. Marshall, governor of Indiana, State Superintendent of Public Instruction Dr. Aley, Calvin N. Kendall, superintendent of schools of Indianapolis, President Howe of Butler College, Professor Wilson of Decatur, Illinois, Russell T. Byers, 1901L, Thomas Bloomfield, '90L, Louis A. Bacon, T.C., L. R. Cartwright, 1904 A.M., Edward Daniels, '77L, Daniel W. Layman, '98M, A. L. Leatherman, '93M, Mark Miller, 1907L, T. J. Moll, Pol.Sc., Oscar L. Pond, 1902L, Frank S. Ruddell, H. J. Milligan, Moses Thorner, '98M, N. W. Barnes, 1903, of Greencastle, Roland P. Gray, '93, of Bloomington, Walter A. Jessup, of Madison, A. O. Neal, 1907 T.C., of Franklin, and J. E. Osborne of Crawfordsville. The meeting was a most pleasant and successful one, Professor Matthews speaking in a very interesting and entertaining manner of current activities at Columbia.

Paris Alumni Association

Fifty Columbia graduates organized an alumni association in Paris on May 15, the first to be formed in France by American college men. There is only one other English-speaking society of any size in Paris and the society, the need of which has been greatly felt for some years, will be glad to welcome American college men, whether from Columbia or not. The Rev. J. Brainard Morgan, '64, for forty years pastor of the American



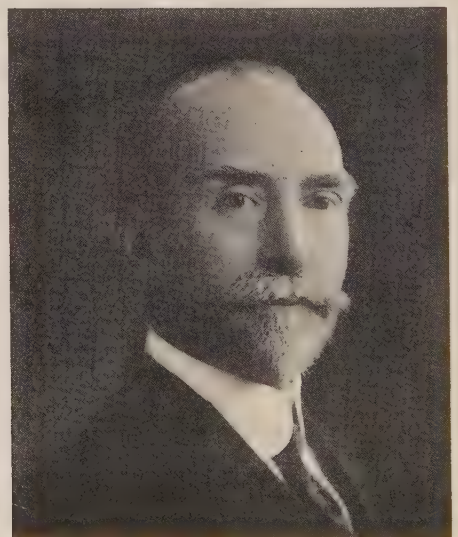
ROBERT C. CORNELL, '74, '76L
MEMBER OF ALUMNI COUNCIL



CHARLES CYRUS FARNHAM, '89L
PRESIDENT, WESTERN NEW YORK ALUMNI
ASSOCIATION, 1908-1909



T. M. CHEESMAN, '74, '78M
PRESIDENT, P. & S. ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
1908



RICHARD B. FAULKNER, '75M
PRESIDENT, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Church in Paris, was elected president of the association, and Charles F. Beach, Jr., '81L, secretary. Emile Levasseur, administrator of the College of France, and Alfred Croiset, dean of the faculty of letters of the Sorbonne, both of whom hold the degree of doctor of laws from Columbia, were elected honorary presidents. The following men are the charter members of the society: J. B. Morgan, '64, C. F. Beach, Jr., '81L, C. A. H. Bartlett, '74L, A. A. Berg, W. H. Beers, 1903 F.A., C. L. Beadle, H. C. Charpiot, '88L, W. H. Cassebeer, D. Colie, 1903, A. Croiset, 1902H, A. Curtis, '87, I. B. Davenport, '79M, E. C. Dean, 1905 F.A., H. D. Erskine, '53H, C. P. Faguani, '75L, C. Farley, J. L. Goldenberg, '72L, F. Johnson, W. T. Johnston, F. R. Jones, '65, W. F. Kingsland, '77L, E. J. Kahn, 1903, E. H. Klaber, C. H. Kysor, B. Lipman, W. F. Lamb, E. Levy, S. H. Langdon, 1904 Ph.D., M. P. Lazard, 1900 A.M., E. Levasseur, '87H, R. S. MacElwee, 1907, L. Chase, '62, M. Mayer, '92L, J. Muller, A. F. de Navarro, '83L, S. L. Pierrepont, 1907, A. D. Seymour, 1906 F.A., S. J. Sawyer, C. D. Stein, A. J. Stoibier, I. Van Winkle, '65, B. R. Winthrop, Jr., '66L, I. W. Wadlington, Jr., B. D. Woodward, '88, L. N. Chase, '95, L. St. Amant, '73, and W. Forbes Morgan, '78L.

Philadelphia Alumni Association

Great enthusiasm for the plan of starting an alumni weekly was expressed by the Alumni Association of Columbia University in Philadelphia at a smoker held at the residence of Stanley Kidder Wilson, 1902, in the St. James Hotel, on the evening of April 15. The meeting, which was wholly for business purposes, elected the president of the association, Dr. Lemuel Whitaker, '81, to represent the association at the meeting to nominate an alumni trustee, Dr. Christopher S. Witherstine, '78M, being chosen alternate. Secretary Tombo of the Alumni Council was a guest of the society, and addressed the members on the importance of the choice of an alumni trustee. The Philadelphia society is among the most prosperous of the associations outside New York, being very active in propaganda work

and having received a scholarship in Columbia College for students from Philadelphia and vicinity. To supervise the award of this scholarship and to arouse interest in it, a committee has been appointed. The association is also seriously considering the possibility of securing rooms for permanent headquarters, it being the first of the associations to take this step. Among those present at the meeting were Christopher S. Witherstine, '78M, Dr. Frederick P. Henry, '68M, Dr. Edward A. Spitzka, 1902M, Stanley Kidder Wilson, 1902, Walter C. Kretz, '96, of Trenton, N. J., Edgar G. Tuttle, '81S, William Harper Davis, Francis Burke Brandt, '95 Ph.D., Theodore L. MacDowell, 1908 T.C., Joseph Hershey Bair, 1903 Ph.D., Lemuel Whitaker, '81, and the Rev. Walter Nicholas Clapp, 1900.

Western New York Association

Members of the Alumni Association of Columbia University in Western New York held their annual dinner at the University Club, Buffalo, on the evening of April 24. The meeting was presided over by the retiring president of the association, Charles C. Farnham, '89L, and was a great success in every way. The following officers were elected for the year 1909-10: President, Orson J. Weimert, 1900L; vice-president, Joseph Bondy, '84L; secretary, E. Lyman Tilden, 1902L; additional members of the executive committee, W. J. Donovan, 1905, and Thomas F. Cook, 1904S. A revised constitution was adopted by the Association, which provides among other things for membership committees with headquarters in Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse, respectively, the aim being to awaken an interest in the Association in localities outside of Buffalo as well as in the City of Buffalo itself. Speeches were made in the course of the evening by Professors Chandler and Tombo, and Messrs. Bondy and Charles S. Jewett, '90M. The announcement was also made that the Columbia College scholarship of the association has been awarded to Mr. G. Raynolds Stearns, Jr., of the Lafayette High School, 1909, who attended the dinner. Among others present, in addition to those above mentioned, were the following: L. F. Mes-

ser, '82 Pol. Sc., Charles J. Knoell, 1902L, Malsby Kimball, '95, T. F. Hildreth, 1901S, George W. Whittemore, '90, John M. Provoost, '81L, William A. Douglas, '88L, Arthur W. Hurd, '83M, Renwick R. Ross, '91M, and Frederic Ullman, '86L.

Western Pennsylvania Association

The meeting for the election of officers of the Alumni Association of Western Pennsylvania was held at the Fort Pitt Hotel, Pittsburgh, on the evening of March 29, Dr. Frank Schlesinger, the retiring president, being in the chair. In the absence of Mr. Bartberger, David Walter Bell, '83L, acted as secretary of the meeting. Dr. Richard B. Faulkner, '75M, was unanimously elected president in recognition of the warm interest he has shown in the association from the night of its organization. Professor Frederic Theodore Aschman, '81S, of the University of Pittsburgh, was made first vice-president, and the Rev. Rudolph I. Coffee, 1900, second vice-president. Henry N. Moore, 1908, was chosen secretary-treasurer, and the executive committee is constituted as follows: J. Hood Branson, 1906 A. M., of the Shady Side Academy, to serve for three years, Alexander Hopkins Anderson, '93L, to serve for two years, and Dr. Frank Schlesinger, '98 Ph.D., director of the Allegheny Observatory, to serve for one year. An amendment to the constitution was submitted in accordance with which the name of the association is to be changed to "The Alumni Association of Columbia University in Western Pennsylvania." This amendment was adopted at the May meeting. The meeting was attended among others by Herman E. Kreuder, 1904, Arthur G. Popcke, 1907S, William L. Loeb, 1906S, all with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Leonard A. Arnstein, 1907S, of the Westinghouse Machine Company, Dr. Richard B. Faulkner, '75M, Alexander Hopkins Anderson, '93L, David Walter Bell, '83L, Frank Schlesinger, '98 Ph.D., Forrest A. DeGraff, 1907 T. C., of the Allegheny Preparatory School, Rudolph I. Coffee, 1900, Solomon L. Ruslander, 1901L, Casper Levias, '93, Professor Frederic Theodore Aschman, '81S, and the secretary of the Alumni Council.

The annual meeting and smoker of the association was held at the University Club, Pittsburgh, on the evening of May 5. There were about thirty members present, and great enthusiasm prevailed from the beginning to the end of the meeting, of which singing constituted a feature. The guests of the evening were Professor Arthur Wesley Dow of Teachers College, who gave an extremely interesting talk, illustrated by a series of fine lantern slides, on the subject of "Gothic architecture," Dr. Arthur A. Hamerschlag, director of the Carnegie Technical Schools, Henry F. Hornbostel, '01 F.A., dean of the school of applied design of the Carnegie Technical Schools, and Professor Tombo, secretary of the Alumni Council, who delivered an illustrated lecture on "The growth of Columbia University." A scholarship for the schools of mines, engineering and chemistry was presented to the association, and a plan for arranging a series of lectures by Columbia men, to be given in Pittsburgh during the year 1909-10, was discussed at length. Among those present at the meeting, in addition to those mentioned above, were the following: Dr. Richard B. Faulkner, president of the Association, who presided, D. J. O'Connor, Jr., Dr. Thomas S. Arbuthnot, '98M, Hugh P. Tiemann, 1900S, W. C. Huntington, Forrest A. DeGraff, J. Hood Branson, James M. Clark, '87L, Dr. John E. Shaw, '75L, James B. Drew, 1900L, John Thompson, Edward W. Bartberger, 1900 F.A., Herman E. Kreuder, Arthur G. Popcke, D. Walter Bell, W. L. Loeb, 1906S, Harold Payson, 1905S, Henry N. Moore, 1908, Rev. Rudolph I. Coffee, and S. L. Ruslander.

News of the Classes

1864L.—Franklin MacVeagh has been appointed secretary of the treasury by President Taft, and Jacob McG. Dickinson, '74L, 1905H, has been appointed secretary of war.

1865.—The J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia have just published "Lanier of the cavalry, or A week's arrest," by General Charles King. General King is president of the Wisconsin Alumni Association.

1869L.—The class of '69 Law held its fortieth anniversary dinner at Del-

monico's, New York, on Friday evening, May 14, President Butler being present as the guest of the class.

1871.—Oscar S. Straus, '73L, who was United States Minister to Turkey from 1887 to 1890 and from 1897 to 1900 and secretary of commerce and labor from 1907 to 1909, has accepted an appointment as ambassador to Turkey tendered by President Taft.

1874.—The thirty-ninth annual dinner and reunion of the class of 1874 of Columbia College was held at the University Club on February 20. Among those present were Dean Van Amringe, Dr. T. M. Cheesman and Mr. B. A. Sands, Judge Cornell, Professor Todd of Amherst, Messrs Aymar, Aldrich, Bartow, Buckley, Butterworth, Hinrichs, Kobbé, Rappallo, Reed, Shaw and Waite. Several letters were read, among them being one from the class boy, Lieutenant Hinrichs, U. S. A. Addresses were made by Dean Van Amringe, Professor Todd and others. The feature of the dinner occurred at 9 o'clock, when a toast to the future of Columbia was drunk with President Butler, who was in Chicago, and Consul-General Aymé in Portugal.

Dr. T. M. Cheesman, '78M, president of the P. & S. Alumni Association for several years, and a trustee of the University since 1904, was born in the city of New York in 1853. He attended private schools in New York until 1867, whereupon he spent fourteen months in European travel, and upon his return entered Columbia College in 1870. He received the degree of bachelor of arts in 1874, being president of his class in senior year, and in this position he has been continued since graduation. Dr. Cheesman entered the office of his father, T. M. Cheesman, '59M, in 1874 to pursue the study of medicine, and graduated four years later with the degree of M.D. from the P. & S., having the previous year been admitted as an interne in Bellevue Hospital, where he served for two years. He then went abroad for two years, spending two winters in the hospitals in Vienna, one summer studying bryology under Nolliker in Würzburg, and much of the second summer in the hospitals in London. Dr. Cheesman commenced practice in New York in 1881, becoming associated with Dr. G.

H. Wynkoop, '66M, with whom he remained in partnership for three years, when, on account of an attack of acute illness, the partnership was dissolved. During his convalescence, in the spring of 1885, he went for instruction in the staining of the bacillus tuberculosis to the laboratory of the Alumni Association, under the directorship of Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden (now professor of pathology), and became so interested in the study of bacteria, that after a few years he gave up the practice of medicine and eventually became the first instructor in bacteriology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, having passed through the lower grades. In 1899 he withdrew from the medical school, and moved to Garrison-on-the-Hudson, where he now resides.

Robert C. Cornell, a member of the Alumni Council and of the committee that nominated the first alumni trustee, was born in New York City in 1853. He prepared for college at Anthon's School and at Churchill's School at Sing Sing, and was graduated from Columbia College with the degree of A.B. in 1874, receiving the degrees of A.M. and LL.B. two years later. Mr. Cornell was engaged in the general practice of the law until 1895, when he was appointed City Magistrate by Mayor Strong, and in 1903 he was reappointed by Mayor Low for a ten year term. While at Columbia Judge Cornell rowed on the first Columbia crew in the Springfield Intercollegiate Regatta in 1873, Columbia finishing fourth. The following year he was a member of the crew which carried the blue and white to victory at Saratoga. Judge Cornell is a member of the Century Association, the Bar Association, and the Columbia University Club.

Dr. Alfred Meyer, M.D. '77, was one of the directors of the International Tuberculosis Congress and served as chairman of the New York State committee. The Clean Milk Dairy Exhibit, which was awarded a silver medal, was almost wholly the work of Dr. Meyer, and the bringing of the exhibit to New York was his suggestion and it was through his efforts that the necessary money was raised.

1875M.—Richard Biddle Faulkner president of the Columbia Alumni Association of Western Pennsylvania through his father Charles Faulkner, is descended from David Faulkner, a native of Scotland, and Charles Conrad, native of Hesse, who served through the War of the American Revolution; and his mother, Charlotte DuPuy, was a direct descendant of Nicholas DuPuy and Catalina De Vaux, Huguenots, who came to America in 1662. He was educated in public and private schools, and at the Western University of Pennsylvania 1869-71, was interne at Western Pennsylvania Hospital during the summers of 1872-4, and received special instruction and examinations under Drs. Alonzo Clark, Charles McBurney, John G. Curtis, T. A. McBride and others. He received the degree of doctor in medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1875. He is a member of the Allegheny County, Pennsylvania State and other medical societies, and was admitted resident member of the Huguenot Society of America in 1900. He is a member of the masonic fraternity and of the Knight Templars. Since graduation he has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine, and for the past fifteen years has given almost exclusive attention to diseases of the lungs, throat and nose.

Dr. Faulkner has made numerous contributions to the medical journals, including the *New York Medical Record*, the *New York Medical Journal*, the *New England Medical Monthly*, the *Journal of Electro-Therapeutics*, the *Philadelphia Medical News*, *American Medicine*, etc. Dr. Faulkner is one of the most loyal alumni that the University possesses and never misses an opportunity to advance its highest interests in the Pittsburgh district. He attended the meeting of the alumni trustee nominating committee, having come from a greater distance than any other delegate.

1879.—William Barclay Parsons, '82S, has been awarded a Telford gold medal, for the year 1907-08, by the Institution of Civil Engineers, London. This is regarded as the highest prize in the civil engineering profession.

1880.—William Fellowes Morgan, '84S, was elected treasurer of the United States Golf Association at the annual meeting held in January, after having served four years as its secretary.

1880L.—Julius Chambers, a member of the class of '80L, noted as a journalist and author, was born in Bellefontaine, Ohio, November 21, 1851. He graduated from Cornell University in 1870, and two years later went to Minnesota and discovered Elk Lake, claimed to be the source of the Mississippi River. After several years' experience on leading New York newspapers, serving as Washington and London correspondent, Mr. Chambers became managing editor of the *New York Herald* under the elder Bennett. Later he served as editor of the *World* and other metropolitan dailies. Some of his achievements have become famous among journalists. His capture of the Blaine sensation at Milan, Italy, during a vacation trip in 1889, was quite on a par with his quarantine expose of 1871, his Bloomingdale Asylum experience in 1872, and his Madrid "coup" in 1876. In addition to his newspaper work Mr. Chambers is the author of several novels and plays and many magazine stories.

1882.—Translations of President Nicholas Murray Butler's "The American as he is" into seven different languages have been announced by the Macmillan Company. Danish, French and German translations are ready for immediate publication, and the book is now being turned into Italian, Spanish, Russian and Japanese.

1882S.—A volume of poems "Star glow and song" by Charles Buxton Going, editor of *The Engineering Magazine*, has recently been published by Harper and Brothers. Most of these verses have appeared from time to time in various magazines and have attracted much favorable comment. Mr. Going has contributed to the *Engineering Magazine* an interesting series of articles on the organization and efficient methods of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, based on a personal examination of the line made in the autumn of 1908.

1885S.—H. H. B. Meyer is chief bibliographer of the Library of Con-

gress, Washington, D. C.—Joseph Struthers, '95 Ph.D., is assistant secretary and assistant treasurer of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

1886.—Moffat, Yard & Co. have just published a new book by the Rev. Elwood Worcester, under the title "The living word." One of the main purposes of this work is to establish a philosophical foundation for the Emmanuel movement. It is considered as a supplementary volume, on the philosophical side, of the author's "Religion and medicine," a book which it does not in any sense supersede. The last named work has gone into its ninth edition in this country.

1886L.—Julius M. Mayer, has been elected counsel of the commission appointed by Governor Hughes to investigate conditions in the magistrates' courts and special sessions in this city, Rochester and Buffalo.

1887M.—Franz J. A. Torek, who is attending surgeon to the German Hospital and the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, and adjunct professor of surgery in the New York Post-graduate Medical School, was elected president of the German Medical Society in December, 1908.

1888S.—The class held its twentieth reunion and dinner at Mouquin's, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, on November 18. Over twenty-five men were present, and the gathering was one of the most enjoyable ever held by the class. Informal speeches were made by J. B. Taylor, Professor Maclay, A. A. Stoughton, Willard Fisher, G. J. Volckening, T. S. Perkins, and Henry Lipps. A committee was appointed to arrange for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the class in 1913, and it was proposed that steps be taken without delay to secure funds through contributions from individual members of the class, with which a suitable gift to the University may be made.

1888.—Charles Sears Baldwin, '94 Ph.D., has been promoted to a full professorship in the department of English at Yale University.

1889C.—Willard V. King, president of the Columbia Trust Company, has been an active member of the com-

mission appointed by Governor Hughes of New York to investigate and report on stock and other exchanges in New York City.

1889L.—Charles Cyrus Farnham, until quite recently president of the Alumni Association of Columbia University in Western New York, was born at Bradford, Vermont, in 1864, and graduated from the University of Vermont in 1886. He was appointed Colonel Aide-de-Camp on the staff of his father, the late Governor Farnham of Vermont. Upon the completion of his college course, he commenced the study of law in his father's office in Bradford, Vermont. After a year's instruction there, he entered the Law School of Columbia University, from which he graduated in 1889. While at the Law School he was associated with the *Columbia Law Times*, a monthly magazine edited by the students of the School. He was admitted to the Buffalo, N. Y., Bar the week he received his degree as bachelor of laws, and at once entered the office of local counsel for the Vanderbilt roads. He soon formed a partnership with August Becker, Esq., which continued until 1899. Since then he has practised alone. Mr. Farnham has been associated with, and counsel for, numerous corporation interests and estates. For the past dozen years he has been one of the officers of the Columbia Alumni Association of Western New York, having been closely identified with the fortunes of this Association since its organization.

1889L.—Lucius W. Holt is dean of the Law School of the University of Denver.

1890.—The Macmillan Company recently published "A history of education before the Middle Ages," by Frank Pierrepont Graves, professor of the history and philosophy of education in the Ohio State University. The book is dedicated to Albert Ross Hill, president of the University of Missouri, with which Professor Graves was connected before going to Ohio State University. The publication is intended to meet the demands for a text-book or reference work that will give a comprehensive account of the history of education before the day of

the monastic schools. The aim has been to present sufficient material to mark the most significant movements, and disclose the underlying principles, without entering into unnecessary detail, or dwelling upon matters but remotely related to the educational problems of today.

1891.—A story by Victor Mapes, called "Partners three," has been published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. The partners are an American inventor and cheerful philosopher, a French girl, and a reform school waif. The adventures of these three form the subject of the book.

1891L.—J. W. Riddle, U. S. Ambassador to Russia, attended the Columbia Law School from 1888 to 1891.

1892.—The Macmillan Company has just published "The origin of the British colonial system, 1578-1760" by George Louis Beer, who was lecturer in history at Columbia from 1894 to 1898.

1894M.—Dr. Francis J. Murray has been appointed chief surgeon of the police department of New York City.

1898M.—Thomas S. Arbutnot has been appointed dean of the medical school of the University of Pittsburgh.

1899.—The class will hold its decennial reunion on Commencement day and evening. In accordance with the plans formally approved by the class at the meeting held last January, the sum of five thousand dollars has been raised and has been given to the University for the purpose of regrading South Field and constructing a baseball diamond, football field and running track thereon. In this undertaking the class had the cooperation of the class of '84, Science, which has also contributed the sum of five thousand dollars. The field will be formally presented to the University on the afternoon of Commencement day, and will be accepted by President Butler on behalf of the University. Appropriate costumes have been purchased by the committee and will be delivered to each of the members who signify their intention of being present at the reunion. Arrangements have been concluded for a band. At 7 o'clock the decennial banquet will be held at the Faculty Club, which has kindly invited the class to use the

building for this occasion, and which will be the headquarters of the class for the day. After dinner '99 and '84 will lead a grand march around the grounds, after which all the classes will assemble on the library steps, where a song-fest will take place. A loving cup will be presented to the member of the class who comes to the reunion from the furthest distance.

The members of the decennial committee are as follows: Harold H. Odie, chairman; Ernest A. Cardozo, secretary and treasurer; *College*—A. A. Fowler, *ex-officio*, Frank S. Hackett, George S. Hellman, Otto Hinc, Frederick K. Seward, James D. Pell, George Ehret, Jr., William A. Bradley, John Marcus, and Bernard M. L. Ernst; *Science*—H. C. Carpenter, Phil. H. Goodwin, E. L. Satterlee, F. R. Kneeland, P. K. Hudson, O. R. Foster, and H. Chapman.

1901.—The "Rounders" of the class of 1901 held a reunion on March 26, 1909, at the Old English Tavern in Duane Street, New York City. The men who were present at the dinner were: J. Boyce Smith, Herbert Gulick, William A. Bensel, Woolsey A. Shepard, Henry W. Shoemaker, Harold H. Jacocks and Henry M. Wise. This reunion was the first one held in over eight years, and all of the members were present, except A. A. Boehm, who has been abroad ever since his graduation from College.

Eugene Tavenner, secretary of the Alumni Association of Nashville, Tennessee, is a native of West Virginia whose first college days were spent at Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville. He entered Columbia College as a junior in 1899 and remained at the University until 1904, taking the A.B. degree in 1901 and the A.M. degree in 1903, besides doing considerable work on his doctorate. While at Columbia he was appointed University scholar in Latin for two successive years, and to this subject he has given his undivided attention since leaving the University. In 1904 Mr. Tavenner accepted a position as assistant professor of Latin at Peabody College for Teachers, where he has remained since that date. Largely through his efforts an enthusiastic alumni meeting was held last year in Nashville, in honor of Professor C. J. Keyser's visit as



CHARLES L. RAPER, Ph.D. 1901
PRESIDENT, NORTH CAROLINA ALUMNI
ASSOCIATION



EUGENE TAVENNER, 1901
SECRETARY, NASHVILLE (TENN.) ALUMNI
ASSOCIATION



ARTHUR F. EGNER, 1903
SECRETARY, NEW JERSEY ALUMNI ASSO-
CIATION



LESTER W. HALL, 1901L
SECRETARY, KANSAS CITY ALUMNI ASSO-
CIATION

representative of the Alumni Council. At that time a permanent organization was formed and many Columbia men for the first time discovered how numerous their fellow alumni were. To him, too, the university is indebted for a number of Tennessee students who have come to Columbia within the last few years for postgraduate study.

1901L.—Lester W. Hall, secretary of the Kansas City Alumni Association, was born in 1876 in Kansas City, Missouri. Having received a preliminary education at the Kansas City High School and the Hopkins Grammar School of New Haven, Connecticut, he graduated from Yale in the class of 1898, and from the Columbia law school in the class of 1901. He entered the practice of law in Kansas City in the fall of 1901, and was employed in the office of Ball and Ryland until April, 1903, when he entered the employ of Messrs. Flower, Peters and Bowersock, and remained with that well-known firm until its dissolution, by the withdrawal of Mr. Flower, January 1, 1905. He was then employed by the firm of Peters and Bowersock until January 1, 1906, when he became a member of the firm of Peters, Bowersock and Hall, and remained a member until January 1, 1907, when it was dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. Peters. He now belongs to the firm of Bowersock and Hall, with offices in the Fidelity Trust Building in Kansas City. The success which has attended the alumni association in that city is largely due to Mr. Hall's earnest efforts in its behalf.

1903.—Arthur F. Egner, A.M., 1905, secretary of the New Jersey Alumni Association, is a resident of Newark, New Jersey, having been born there in 1882. He is a graduate of the public high school of that city. After his graduation from Columbia in 1903, Mr. Egner took up graduate work in the school of political science, receiving the degree of master of arts in 1905. In the same year he was graduated from the New York Law School. Mr. Egner has served as secretary of the New Jersey Alumni Association since December, 1906. He is now engaged in the practice of the law in Newark, and is associated with the firm of McCarter and English in that city. He is a member of the Alumni Association of the

College and of the Lawyers Club of Essex County, and is connected with several building and loan associations in Newark.

1904.—The quinquennial reunion of the class will be celebrated on Commencement day, the committee of arrangements consisting of R. L. von Bernuth, chairman; J. L. Robinson, secretary-treasurer; James Meyers, J. S. Maeder, Ernest Stauffen, Jr., and L. G. McAneny. The class will attend the baseball game in a body in costume. The class-tree, which was uprooted at the time of the building of St. Paul's chapel, will be replanted with due ceremony. Permanent class officers will also be elected.

1906.—The class held its annual dinner at the Hotel Lafayette on February 26. R. W. Macbeth served as toastmaster, and addresses were made by him and Robert Casamajor and E. T. Maynard. The class will celebrate its triennial reunion on Commencement day.

1908.—Both divisions of the class of 1908 celebrated their annual reunion by a dinner given at Kean's Chop House on February 27. The affair proved to be one of the most enjoyable reunions ever held by the class. H. Fowler, president, acted as toastmaster, and many interesting speeches were made; and a large number of College songs were sung with great enthusiasm. The committee in charge of the arrangements consisted of the following: H. Fowler, F. H. Rindge, Jr., K. M. Boorman, D. Murphy, C. L. Hall, L. M. Jones, G. E. Crawley, and W. R. Marshall. At the business meeting it was decided to hold the next reunion on Commencement day, and the reunion following on Alumni Day (February 12, 1910).

1908A.M.—Jackson Davis, superintendent of schools of Henrico County, Virginia, has been appointed one of the four examiners and inspectors of schools in the State of Virginia.

Ph.D. Notes.

1896.—Charles E. Chadsey, is superintendent of public schools of Denver, Colo., with headquarters at the East Denver High School.—A new edition of Heinrich Ries's work on "Clay, its occurrence, properties and uses" has just appeared. Mr. Ries is professor

of economic geology at Cornell University.

1898.—Adam Leroy Jones was married to Lily Sylvester Murray at Montclair, N. J., on May 24, 1909.

1900.—William I. Chamberlain is treasurer of the *Targum*, a weekly publication of the students of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.—William H. Glasson, professor of economics at Trinity College, Durham, North Carolina, represented that college at the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the foundation of Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C., on February 11. Professor Glasson was recently appointed by the president of the American Economic Association a member of the committee of nine to prepare a plan for the reorganization of the publications of that association. Royal Meeker, 1906 Ph.D., of the department of economics of Princeton University, is also a member of the committee, as is James Walter Crook, '98 Ph.D., of the department of economics of Amherst College.—The Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Mass., have just sent from the press the fifth edition of Ferris Greenslet's "Biography of Aldrich." They also announce a new edition, with introduction, of "The life, letters and journals of George Ticknor" by Dr. Greenslet.

1901.—*School*, a magazine devoted to the public schools and educational interests, contains in its issue of December 10, 1908, a biography and portrait of Dr. Stephen Pierce Duggan. This sketch was published in connection with Dr. Duggan's services as originator and director of the free extension courses for teachers inaugurated this fall at the College of the City of New York. Dr. Duggan graduated with the degree of A.B. from the City College in 1890, and received the degree of A.M. from Columbia in 1898 and the doctorate in 1901, his dissertation being on "The Eastern question, a study in diplomacy." In 1896 he was appointed tutor in philosophy at the City College and was made an instructor in the following year. When the department of education was established at the College in 1906, he was appointed its head, with the title of associate professor, and organized the

department, which now gives seven courses in education to the senior and junior classes. Dr. Duggan is a director of the school of liberal arts and sciences for non-residents, and a member of the board of managers of the East Side House Settlement.

Charles L. Raper, who is now professor of economics at the University of North Carolina and president of the North Carolina Alumni Association, will lecture on economics during the coming summer session at the University. In his educational training Mr. Raper has had the best from the South and North. After graduating from Trinity College (N. C.) in 1892, he was for one year instructor in Greek and Latin at the same institution, and subsequently, professor of Latin in Greensboro Female College for four years. While in residence at Columbia as a candidate for the Ph.D. degree, he was a fellow in American history, and for one year lecturer in history. When the University of North Carolina was making plans for the organization of a chair of economics in 1901—one of the first chairs of economics to be created in a southern college—Mr. Raper was asked to accept the professorship, which he still holds. Moreover he was acting head of the department of history at that university for five years (1901-6). His most important work has consisted in the teaching of economics and history in the classroom and on the public lecture platform to a large number of southern students. In addition, he has done a considerable amount of investigation and writing. The chief of his publications are: "North Carolina, a study in English colonial government," and "The principles of wealth and welfare."

Clark Wissler has just published, with Walter Channing, M.D., a book entitled "The hard palate in normal and feeble-minded individuals," as part 5 of volume 1 of the Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History. The work is reviewed in *The Psychological Clinic* for November 15.

1902.—F. Rollins is second assistant commissioner of education of the State of New York, with headquarters at the Education Department, Albany.

1903.—E. H. Henderson, head of the department of education of Adelphi

College, recently addressed the Brown University Teachers' Association on "Formal discipline from the standpoint of analytical and experimental psychology."—J. E. Kirkwood is now with the Carnegie Institute of Washington at its Desert Laboratory, Tucson, Arizona.—James F. Messenger has just been elected to the chair of education in the University of Vermont. He has been for several years connected with the department of psychology and education of the State Normal School, Farmville, Virginia.—R. P. Shepherd is actively engaged in helping to reclaim part of the desert in the southwestern part of California, his headquarters being at Pomona, where a University Club of the Imperial Valley was recently organized. Forty-two representatives of various colleges and universities were present, Doctor Shepherd being the only representative of Columbia. He has co-operated with a University of Minnesota alumnus and one of the University of California in establishing a Collegiate Institute at Heber, in the Imperial Valley. While the beginnings, claims and pretensions are very modest, Dr. Shepherd is doing what he can to plant in the Nile Valley of America the best educational traditions and ideals of his *alma mater*.

1904.—Edward W. Capen, who has been spending some time in the Orient, reached Port Said, Egypt, on his homeward journey early in the spring. He expects to spend several weeks in Egypt and Turkey, and plans to be back in the United States about the middle of June.—Louis I. Dublin has been appointed assistant teacher of biology in the Commercial High School.—The biological department of the Woman's College of Baltimore is under the direction of W. E. Kellicott.—William Ellery Leonard, of the English department of the University of Wisconsin, has published a translation in blank verse of "Fragments of Empedocles," based on the Greek text of Hermann Diels, with explanatory notes and an introductory essay.

1905.—Felix Arnold contributed an article on "Classification and education of afflicted children," to *The Psychological Clinic* for November 15. He has been elected a member of the New York Academy of Science, the American Association for the Advancement

of Science, and the American Psychological Society. The Macmillan Company published in November, 1908, a text book on "School and class management," a volume of four hundred and nine pages, prepared by him. A second volume, on "Administration and management," will appear early in the summer. At present Doctor Arnold is engaged in writing a book on "Attention and interest: a study in psychology and education."—Walter F. Dearborn, of the department of education, University of Wisconsin, has just received an appointment as associate professor of education at the University of Chicago.—Edward C. Elliott, professor of education at the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed director of the courses for the training of teachers conducted under the auspices of that institution.—Professor Fletcher Harper Swift will teach in the summer school of Dartmouth College this summer. He has been filling an appointment to a lectureship in the history and principles of religious education at the Chicago Theological Seminary while continuing his work as assistant professor of education at the University of Minnesota.—Lorande Loss Woodruff has been advanced to an assistant professorship of biology in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University.

1907.—H. K. Benson is connected with the department of chemistry of the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.—Norris A. Brisco, of the department of political science of the College of the City of New York, has been elected a fellow of the Royal Economic Society of London.

1908.—Elmer E. Jones contributes the leading article to *The Psychological Clinic* for December 15. It is entitled "A concrete example of the value of individual teaching." The leading review of the same number discusses Dr. Elwood Worcester's ('86) "Religion and medicine" at considerable length.—C. W. Wassam, of the University of Iowa, has prepared a book for the Sage Foundation containing information on the growth and danger of the salary loan system.

1909.—Myron H. Tripp has been promoted to the grade of instructor in mathematics at the College of the City of New York.

Miscellaneous Notes

The following contributions by officers, graduates and former students of the University appeared in the March magazines: *Atlantic Monthly*—"Plain facts about public schools," by Samuel P. Orth, Ph.D. 1903; *Lippincott's Magazine*—"Miss Tooker's wedding gift," by John Kendrick Bangs, Pol. Sc. '83; *The North American Review*—"Burns, the poet of democracy," by Hamilton W. Mabie, '69L; *The Bookman*—"President Roosevelt," by Harry Thurston Peck, '81; "The universal theme and some recent books," by Frederic Taber Cooper, '87L; *The Forum*—"Pleasant and unpleasant plays," by Clayton Hamilton, 1901 A.M.; "Richard Mansfield: The man and the actor," by Clayton Hamilton; *Munsey's Magazine*—"The forty immortals," by Brander Matthews, '71; *Metropolitan Magazine*—"When night comes," by Emery Pottle, lecturer in English, 1905-06; *Educational Review*—"The combination of liberal and vocational education," by David Snedden, 1907 Ph.D.; "The origin of the University of the State of New York," by John B. Pine, '77; *Success*—"Amalgamated Mary Ann," by John Kendrick Bangs; *The Ladies Home Journal*—"The minister's first 'at-home,'" by John K. Bangs; "The Emmanuel Church tuberculosis class," by Elwood Worcester, '86.—The following contributions by and about Columbia alumni and officers appeared in the May magazines: *The Bookman*—"Top notes and banknotes: The earnings of the opera singers," by George Middleton, 1902; "Francis Marion Crawford," by Frederic T. Cooper, '87L; *The Craftsman*—"Batik, or the wax resist process," by Charles E. Pellew, '83S; *The Smart Set*—"First aid to the literary," by John Kendrick Bangs, '83 Pol. Sc.; *McClure's*—"Heritage," by Algernon Tassin, lecturer in English; *Everybody's*—"The fires of youth," by Charles Buxton Going '82S; *Munsey's*—"Franklin MacVeagh of Illinois, Secretary of the Treasury," '64L; "Jacob M. Dickinson of Tennessee, Secretary of War," '74L, 1905H; *The Architectural Record*—"Some structural aspects of the fireproofed dwelling," H. W. Frohne, 1904 F.A.; *Review of Reviews*—"The Emmanuel

Movement" (Elwood Worcester, '86), by Lyman P. Powell.

The New International Year Book for 1908, which has just been published by Dodd, Mead & Co., has been prepared under the editorial direction of Frank Moore Colby, '88. Among its editors and contributors are a number of Columbia graduates and members of the teaching staff. The list includes Clark Wissler, Ph.D. 1901, anthropology and ethnology; Professor A. D. F. Hamlin, architecture; Marcus Benjamin, 1878S, industrial chemistry and expositions; Charles E. Morrison, 1901S, civil engineering; Clyde Furst, education; Frank H. Hankins, Ph.D. 1907, economics and political science; David H. Newland, university fellow in geology, geology; Herbert T. Wade, '93, aeronautics, manufactures, technology and fire protection; A. W. Ferris, 1882M, medicine; Louis H. Gray, Ph.D. 1900, modern philology; Charles Knapp, '87, classical philology; George B. Pegram, Ph.D. 1903, physics, Simeon Strunsky, 1900, foreign politics.

Columbia is represented on the faculty of the Carnegie Technical Schools, Pittsburgh, Pa., by the following men: Arthur A. Hamerschlag, '95S, director; Allen H. Willett, 1901 Ph.D., professor of economics and commerce and head of the department of commercial engineering in the school of applied science; Joseph J. James, Pure Science, professor of chemical engineering and head of the department of chemistry in the school of applied science; Henry F. Hornbostel, '91 F.A., dean and professor of architecture, school of applied design; and C. Russel Hewlett, F. A., associate professor of interior decoration, school of applied design.

The John C. Winston Co. of New York recently published "Great American lawyers," edited by William Draper Lewis, dean of the law school of the University of Pennsylvania. Among the nine biographies in this first volume of Mr. Lewis's extensive work on American lawyers is one on William Patterson by Cortlandt Parker, '81L, while the biographies of John Jay, 1764, Alexander Hamilton, who entered Kings College in 1774, and Robert R. Livingston, 1765, have been prepared by James Brown Scott, professor of law at Columbia from 1903 to 1906.

The tenth anniversary number (February, 1909), volume 15, number 1, of the *Successful American*, published by the Writers Press Association, contains the portraits and biographies of a number of Columbia alumni, including the following: Walter Bense, '90M, F. A. Cokefair, '94S, C. D'Autremont, Jr., '75L, T. M. Darlington, '80M, W. C. Demorest, '81, E. L. Dufourcq, '92S, J. M. Gifford, '83L, E. G. Love, '76S, and E. E. Olcott, '74S.

Among the founders of the New Theater, New York City, are the following: Edmund L. Baylies, '82L, Cortlandt Field Bishop, '91, Paul D. Cravath, '86L, Archer M. Huntington, 1908H, Robert B. Van Cortlandt, '82, and M. Orme Wilson '82.

Sigma Xi

At the meeting of the Columbia Chapter of the Society, held on the evening of March 4, Dr. George A. Soper, '99 Ph.D., president of the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission, addressed the members on "The sanitary protection of tidal waters." Dr. Soper spoke with especial reference to the conditions that exist in and around New York City and referred

to the means of transmitting intestinal diseases by shell-fish living in such environment.—The annual meeting of the chapter was held in Earl Hall on April 22, for the purpose of initiating the new members and electing officers for the ensuing two years. The men initiated were as follows: William M. Carpenter, Leonard D. Norsworthy, Trifon von Schrenk, Bragio P. Cerussi, John E. Klein, John J. Ryan, W. L. Barrow, Paul Billingsley, Herbert J. Kohlberg, F. K. Morris, G. S. Rogers, Prof. A. L. Walker, Richard F. Bohler, George F. Comstock, Harold E. Vehslage, W. B. Mucklow, Preston E. Locke, Willard L. Severinghaus, Burton W. Kendall, Clement S. Brainin, W. S. Melms, and Dr. Norman E. Ditman. The officers elected were as follows: Professor William H. Burr, president; Professor George F. Sever, vice-president; Charles E. Morrison, secretary and treasurer; Charles P. Berkey, corresponding secretary; Professor Carlton C. Curtis, counsellor. Over seventy members were present at the meeting, which was addressed by Professors Hallock, Burr, Kemp, Walker and Sever, and Dr. George A. Soper.

NECROLOGY

ALDEN, Robert Percy, LL.B. 1875, a descendant of John Alden, the Puritan, died at his home in New York City on April 4, 1909, aged sixty-one years. He was the son of Bradford R. Alden, U. S. A., and was graduated from Yale in the class of 1870. He was a member of the University Club.

ANDERSON, Henry A. C., of the class of 1870, College of Physicians and Surgeons, died on January 4, 1909.

BARTLETT, Franklin, LL.B. 1870, died on April 22, at his home, 26 West twentieth street, of a kidney disorder with which he had suffered for about six months. Col. Bartlett was born in Grafton, Mass., sixty-two years ago. For many years he had been one of the best-known lawyers and National Guardsmen in the city. In 1896 he was elected colonel of the twenty-second regiment, and held that place for more than ten years, retiring only recently on account of ill health.

He was a son of William Osborne Bartlett, a well-known lawyer and author of several standard works on constitutional law. He was also a brother of Judge Willard Bartlett of the Court of Appeals. Col. Bartlett was a member of the Harvard, Union, Knickerbocker, Manhattan, Players' and University Clubs, and the New York and Coney Island Jockey Clubs, as well as of the New York Historical Society, the Camden Society of London, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C. He was secretary of the Union Club for many years, and was for nine years on the governing board of the University Club. He was elected as a Democrat to the fifty-third and fifty-fourth congresses, and served on the committees on appropriations and inter-state and foreign commerce. Col. Bartlett had frequently been retained by the city in cases involving complicated points

of municipal law. He was always a vigorous opponent of sumptuary legislation, and was president of the Personal Liberty League, which was formed after the passage of the Hughes anti-gambling laws, and the object of which was to obtain the repeal of that legislation, and to resist the enactment of laws in city and State tending to restrain the liberty of the individual. Col. Bartlett was secretary of The Sun Printing and Publishing Association and its counsel.

BUCKNELL, George James, M.D. 1864, died at San Francisco, Cal., in 1907.

CANFIELD, James Hulme, A.B. Williams 1868, A.M. 1877, LL.D. 1893, Litt.D. Oxon. 1902, died on March 29, 1909, aged sixty-two years. See p. 299.

CARPENTER, George Rice, A.B. Harvard 1886, died on April 8, 1909, aged forty-five years. See p. 309.

CHADBOURNE, Edwin Ruthvin, M.D. 1879, died recently in Pasadena, California, aged fifty-three years. Dr. Chadbourne was a member of the American Medical Association, of the New York Academy of Medicine, and of the Pasadena Branch of the Los Angeles Medical Society. He was prominent in the foundation of a number of children's hospitals in the East, and up to the time of his death retained a lively interest in these and kindred enterprises.

CHALMERS, Matthews, M.D. 1861, a retired physician, died at a private sanitarium in New York City on January 6, aged seventy years. He was the son of Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers, '35M, and was graduated from Yale College in 1858. He served in the Civil War as surgeon, and was one of the charter members of the Union League Club.

DOTEN, Charles Arthur, LL.B. 1870, died at his home in Bridgeport, Conn., on May 15, 1909, aged fifty-nine years.

DUSENBERRY, Walter Lorton, E.M. 1884, died on May 13, 1909.

EGAN, Robert Seton, of the class of 1911, Columbia College, died April 17, 1909. He was a brother of J. L. Egan, 1907. In his freshman year he was recognized by his classmates as a most diligent worker, attaining a high scholastic standing, besides winning his numerals on last year's

freshman baseball team. Last fall Egan started his sophomore work, but was forced to stop on account of ill health; and in hopes of recovering completely, left for a rest at Saranac Lake, N. Y., where he remained until his death.

FELLOWES, Cornelius, '61, formerly president of the National Horse Show and secretary of the Coney Island Jockey Club, died on April 30, at his home, 4 East eighty-first street, at the age of seventy years. Mr. Fellowes resigned from the presidency of the Horse Show last winter at the time when that organization was taken over by Alfred Vanderbilt. He relinquished the secretaryship of the Jockey Club at about the same time. He was elected president of the National Horse Show when that institution was founded in 1880. Mr. Fellowes was a member of the Union Club, the Delta Psi Fraternity, St. Anthony, and the Kitten Club. He was one of the founders of the latter club, and five of its original members were pall-bearers at his funeral, including John McLean Nash, '68. Mr. Fellowes was born in Louisville, Ky., the son of William Fellowes, a stock broker of Louisville, New Orleans, and this city. He was a member of the class of 1861, Columbia College, but did not graduate, and until 1890 was a member of the stock and cotton brokerage firm of Fellowes, Davis & Co.

FORMAN, Daniel McLean, M.D. 1866, died at his home in Freehold, N. J., on March 29, 1909. He had been one of the surgeons of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, Long Branch, N. J., since its foundation.

GARDINER, Charles Alexander, A.B. Hamilton 1880, A.M. and Ph.D. Syracuse, of the class of 1885 of the Columbia Law School, counsel for the Manhattan Railway Company, died on Friday, April 23, at his home, 835 fifth avenue, his death being ascribed to physical and mental exhaustion due to overwork. Mr. Gardiner was born in Canada in 1855, attended the Hungerford Collegiate Institute in Adams, N. Y., and won a scholarship in Hamilton College, from which he was graduated in 1880. He studied law in the Columbia law school, and in 1884 began practice in the office of ex-

Judge Horace Russell. Four years later he joined the firm of Davies & Rapallo, which represented all the elevated railroads of the city, and a few years later Mr. Gardiner became the head of the law department of these companies. He was a member of the Metropolitan, Democratic and Ardsley Clubs, the Bar Association, the Riding and Driving Club, and the Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Delta Phi fraternities. He wrote many articles on constitutional and historical subjects for magazines and law publications. At one time he served as a regent of this State.

GEYER, Harold Carl, A.B. 1896, M.D. 1901, died recently in Frankfort, Germany, where he had gone for his health.

HUBER, Joseph, Jr., M.D. 1888, died on February 21, 1909.

JOHNSON, Rev. William Allen, A.B. 1853, died at Littleton, Colorado, on May 11, 1909, aged seventy-six years.

JONES, William, A.M. 1901, Ph.D. 1904, well known to ethnologists for his researches among the Central Algonkin Indians, died on March 28, 1909, of wounds received in an attack by hostile natives of the Philippine Islands. Mr. Jones, by descent a member of the Fox tribe, was educated at Hampton Institute and Andover Academy, and graduated from Harvard in 1900. He continued his studies at Columbia, where he held a fellowship and was later an assistant in anthropology. Under the joint auspices of the American Museum of Natural History and the Bureau of American Ethnology, he visited the Sauk and Fox tribe in Iowa and Oklahoma, and supplemented his researches by investigations among the Kickapoo. After the completion of his field-work among the Sauk and Fox, Dr. Jones was appointed research assistant in the Carnegie Institution for the purpose of conducting investigations among the Central Algonkin. He spent two seasons of field-work among the Ojibwa Indians around Lake Superior, collecting a vast amount of information on their folklore and customs. In 1907 Dr. Jones was appointed by the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago to conduct field-work in the Philippine Islands. He spent two years in

Luzon, engaged in investigations which were crowned with marked success, until in the spring of this year he fell a victim to his devotion to science.

KIMBALL, Charles Frederick, of the class of 1877, School of Law, died recently in Chicago of heart trouble.

LOUTREL, Alfred Merson, A.B. 1838, died on June 8, 1900, aged eighty-two years.

McCOLLUM, William, a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1867-8, died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., on February 23, 1909, aged seventy-six years. He was an inspecting surgeon for the government at the outbreak of the Civil War and was for a long time chairman of the Brooklyn board of examining surgeons. He had been president of the Vermont State Medical Society and of the Kings County Medical Association, and vice-president of the Medical Association of Greater New York. His medical degree was taken at the Castleton Medical College.

MAPLEDEN, Reuben, LL.B. 1874, died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., on April 7, 1909. For more than twenty-five years he had been counsel for the Harlem Savings Bank and a trustee of the same.

MACDONA, Henry D., LL.B. 1875, died at his home in Scarsdale, N. Y., on April 25, 1909, aged fifty-five years. He was treasurer and a director of the Inter-State Tunnel Railway Company of New York, and had an office at 31 Nassau Street. He graduated from Manhattan College in 1879, and from the Columbia Law School in 1875. After his graduation he entered newspaper work, and for several years was on the staff of the *New York Herald*. He was at times correspondent at Albany, Washington, Mexico, and in Europe, and accompanied the expedition which went into the arctic regions in search of the lost "Jeannette." On his return from the "Jeannette" expedition he began the practice of law in the office of Morgan J. O'Brien, who had been his classmate in college. In 1887 Mr. Macdona was appointed a deputy assistant under District Attorney Fellows. When District Attorney Nicoll succeeded Col. Fellows, Mr. Macdona was made chief deputy assistant. In 1892, he was appointed assistant dis-

trict attorney by Mr. Nicoll. Afterwards he resigned and again took up newspaper work, later resuming the practice of the law.

MERRIAM, Walter Hippeau, A.B. 1888, died in New York City on March 9, 1909, aged forty-five years.

NEUFIELD, Albert William, M.D. 1882, for twenty-seven years a physician of this city died on April 11, at the Mt. Sinai Hospital. He was for many years chief pharmacist of the New York Dispensary, a graduate of the College of the City of New York, a fellow of the Academy of Medicine, and a member of the New York County Medical Society and Harlem Medical Society.

NICHOLS, Romaine Charles, LL.B. 1882, died on May 2, 1909, at his home in New York City, aged forty-five years.

PATEY, John Thomas, LL.B. 1877, died at his home in New York City on January 16, 1909. He was born in Davenport, England, and was educated at Richmond and Headingly Colleges in England. Soon after he came to this country and entered the Columbia Law School, from which he received his degree in 1877. He was admitted to the bar, but in the following year he entered the Protestant Episcopal Church and was ordained on December 18 of the same year. At the time of his death he was rector of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church.

SANDERSON, John Edward Wallace, M.D. 1886, died at his home in New York City on April 19, 1909. He had been a member of the staffs of St. Mary's and the Eastern District Hospitals.

SHARRETT, Charles John, M.D. 1878, died on May 7, 1909, aged fifty-four years. He had been connected with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for many years.

UTERMYER, Maurice, LL.B. 1882, died at his home in New York City on December 29, 1908.

WALSH, James Joseph, LL.B. 1879, A.B. Manhattan 1878 and A.M. 1879, died at his home in New York City on May 8, 1909. He had been an assistant district attorney and had served a term in Congress. He was always active in Tammany politics, being chosen leader of the twenty-first

assembly district in June, 1906. Born in this city fifty years ago, he attended the old Elm Street school and the grammar school in Vandewater street. In 1878 he was graduated from Manhattan College, which afterwards gave him an honorary degree of A.M. His law studies were pursued in a downtown office and at the Columbia Law School, and he was admitted to the bar in 1880. For six years he was associated with Frank T. Fitzgerald, who afterward became surrogate and he served as school inspector for two years, until 1894, when he resigned to be a Congressman. In the House of Representatives he was an active debater, and a member of the committee on patents. District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner appointed Mr. Walsh an assistant in 1893, and he continued in the office under magistrate Attorney E. A. Philbin. His appointment as a city magistrate followed recommendations to the mayor by many men prominent in both Republican and Tammany councils.

WARREN, George Thornton, a student at the Columbia School of Law 1890-1, A.B. Trinity, died at his home in New York City on December 31, 1908, aged forty-two years. He was born in Troy, and graduated from St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H., in 1886, and from Trinity College at Hartford, Conn., in 1890. He then entered the Columbia Law School, but did not complete the course. He became connected with the law firm of Bowers & Sands. At the time of his death he was connected with the firm of Ulman & Company, bankers and brokers. Mr. Warren was a member of the Tammany Hall general committee of the Twenty-seventh Assembly district, the New York Bar Association, and the Union, University and Whist Clubs.

WATTERSON, Harvey, LL.B. 1902, died in New York City on November 18, 1908.

WEY, Hamilton Dox, M.D. 1878, died in Callao, Peru, on March 16, 1909. He had been physician to the N. Y. State Reformatory, and was at one time president of the New York State Medical Society.

WHITEHOUSE, William Fitzhugh, A.B. 1860, A.M. 1863, LL.B. Chicago 1863, died suddenly of heart disease

at Beaulieu near Villefranche, France, on April 9, 1909. He married in 1873 the only daughter of E. B. Sheldon, a niece of William B. Ogden, and all his children, six in number, survive him, together with several grandchildren. Mr. Whitehouse was graduated from Columbia College at the head of his class in 1860, and was for a time a partner in the firm of Chicago lawyers, Walker & Dexter, of whose admiralty business he had sole charge. Through his father, the Bishop of Illinois, he acquired an intense interest in Church affairs, which he retained throughout his life. After the death of his father, to whom he had rendered valuable service, he came back to New York, where he had lived

from early childhood. He was best known in financial circles as a director for a time of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. A devoted father, he found England and the Continent desirable for educational purposes, but returned almost every summer to Newport to extend hospitality to distinguished foreign visitors, as well as to the best social element in the City by the Sea. Mr. Whitehouse was a member of the New York Yacht Club, the Century Association, and the University Club.

WYNKOOP, Gerardus Hilles, M.D. 1866, died at his home in New York City in May, 1909, aged sixty-four years.

STUDENT LIFE

Interest during the spring term centered in the election of the members of the 1910 **Board of Student Representatives**. Although the number of votes cast was much less than last year, the balloting was closer. The mid-winter elections were postponed until early in April, and at that time W. C. Vandewater, 1910L, F. H. Saunders, 1910S, and W. Langer, 1910, were elected. At the elections held in the last week of April, E. H. Osterhout, 1910, T. Kiendl, Jr., 1910, R. M. Keator, 1910, F. A. Wardlaw, 1910, R. S. Erskine, 1910, and F. N. Bangs, 1910, were elected, completing the full membership of the board.

The class of 1911 elected the editors for the **Columbian**, the annual junior year book; E. S. Roche was elected editor-in-chief and the other elections were: College—W. D. Heydecker, D. R. Fox, G. J. Dwyer, and G. O. Castelli; Science—S. A. McKeown, W. R. Wright, W. L. Riley, P. R. Iseman, and W. C. Thompson; Architecture—F. J. Hartwig and J. H. Clark.

The financial report of the 1910 **Columbian** shows that last year's book was more successful from a financial standpoint than any previous annual. After all expenses had been paid, there was a balance of \$1,571.84. It is estimated that this amount will be more than sufficient to pay off the class crew debt.

Although it had been expected that the 1909 **Varsity Show** would prove a financial failure, the report of the manager showed a balance of about nine hundred dollars. The annual election of officers resulted in the choice of F. W. Kobbe, 1910L, president; D. D. Streeter, Jr., vice-president; H. Content, 1911, secretary; F. D. Fackenthal, 1906, treasurer; K. S. Webb, 1906, R. G. Conried, 1908, and W. H. Adams, 1904, play committee; F. D. Fackenthal, 1906, H. V. Story, 1910, H. V. B. Darlington, 1910, and H. B. Machen, 1896, and R. G. Cauchois, 1907, executive committee.

The Senior Class at a meeting early in April elected the officers for the

Class Day exercises which are to be held in the University gymnasium on the afternoon of May 31. George B. Compton was elected valedictorian and he was also chosen as the recipient of the Alumni Association prize awarded annually to the most faithful and deserving student. Emil Breitenfeld was unanimously chosen class poet, and McAlister Coleman presentation officer. William H. Brown, Jr., was elected class prophet and the office of class historian went to Donald Armstrong. John Ward Melville was elected ivy orator. The Class Day committee is composed of B. Sanders, chairman, D. Armstrong, V. K. W. Koo, J. G. Baragwanath, W. A. Kimbel, J. C. Mackenzie, A. D. Alexander, J. W. Melville, M. M. Roy, H. W. Taylor, W. H. D. Pell, B. Willis, R. L. Fowler, Jr., and H. Price, *ex-officio*.

The senior class also elected **permanant officers** for the first five years after graduation. W. A. Kimbel was elected president. The other officers are: C. E. Kayser, first vice-president; W. H. D. Pell, second vice-president; W. H. Brown, Jr., secretary; D. Armstrong, treasurer; and G. B. Compton, historian.

The George William Curtis gold medal for excellence in public speaking was won this year by George Brokaw Compton, 1909. Compton's speech was on "Character in politics." The silver medal was awarded to Stanley H. Renton, 1910, who spoke on "Citizenship and politics." Dean Van Amringe presided and the judges were John B. Pine, '77, Chaplain Raymond C. Knox, and Professor Charles A. Beard, of the department of politics.

The victorious basketball, soccer, and gymnastic teams were the center of a rousing **celebration** held in the Commons on Tuesday, April 6. J. C. Mackenzie, 1909, presided and Dean Van Amringe presented souvenirs to the men on the winning teams.

The **Glee Club** ended one of the most successful seasons in its history with

the annual concert and dance in Earl Hall on Friday evening, April 23. The concert was well attended and was one of the best of the year. At the annual election of officers H. V. B. Darlington, 1910, was elected manager for the coming season, and H. Van Tine, 1911, assistant manager.

Officers for 1909-10 were elected at the annual banquet of the **Churchman's Association** held on April 22. J. H. Marchmont, 1910, was elected president, Ernest S. Roche, 1911, vice-president, R. V. Bennett, 1911, treasurer, and T. A. Sparks, 1912, secretary. The guests at the dinner were Bishop James H. Darlington, of the diocese of Harrisburg, and Canon Chase, of Christ Church, Brooklyn.

The **Architectural Society** gave a very successful show in the Brinkerhoff Theater, Barnard College, on May 7, for the benefit of the architectural library.

Only one prize was awarded in the annual **Belles Lettres** contest this year. John Colton won the prize of forty dollars for the best short story, but the other prizes, one for the best essay and the other for the best poem, were not awarded because the manuscripts submitted to the committee did not conform with the literary standard required.

The **Columbia Spectator** for the coming year will be edited by Robert Scarborough Erskine, of the class of 1910. The other managing editors are Norton Brinkerhoff Doremus, 1910, Royce Paddock, 1910, and Ernest Spencer Roche, 1911. It is expected that the paper will continue as an eight page daily.

The **Deutscher Verein** has again had a prosperous year. In December a *Kommers* was held in honor of Dr. A. F. K. Penck, the Kaiser Wilhelm professor for 1908-09, at which Professor Penck was elected to honorary membership by the society. On Jan-

uary 19 the *Verein* was addressed by Dr. R. Tombo, Sr., on "Theodor Fontane" and on February 9 by the Reverend R. C. Knox, chaplain of the University, on "Erinnerungen an meine Studienzeit in Deutschland." In conjunction with the *Deutscher Kreis* of Barnard College, the *Verein* gave three performances of three one-act plays at the Brinkerhoff Theater on April 30 and May 1. The *Kreis* presented Barnard College with a set of the handsome *Jubiläumsausgabe* of Goethe's complete works, forty volumes bound in half leather, which has been placed with the other German books in the Ella Weed reading room.

The following resolutions on the death of Professor George Rice Carpenter were passed at a meeting of the **Men's English Graduate Club** of Columbia University held on April 23:

Whereas, it has pleased the inscrutable purposes of God to remove from our company, in the person of George Rice Carpenter, a teacher whom we revered and a friend whom we loved; be it

Resolved, that we, his colleagues and students in the department of English, and his fellow-members in the English Graduate Club, of Columbia University, do hereby endeavor to record some partial expression of the loss and sorrow which we feel at his removal, and of the sympathy which we desire to extend to the bereaved members of his family; and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the English Graduate Club, that a copy be sent for publication to the COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY, and that a copy be transmitted to the family of our beloved friend.

E. H. Wright	} <i>Executive Committee</i>
J. A. Mosher	
W. P. Trent	
E. H. Gardner	
F. H. Ristine	

ATHLETICS

After barely a month's practice on the water the **Varsity crew** was defeated by Harvard in a race over a course a mile and seven eighths long on the Charles River Basin, Cambridge, on April 17. A bad start by the Columbia boat gave Harvard a lead of half a length in the first hundred yards. The Columbia crew was not rowing together at the half mile, and the form was still ragged at the mile when Harvard was rowing three lengths ahead. Nearing the mile and a half mark the Columbia crew began to row better, but the spurt lasted only for a few strokes. Harvard then drew away rapidly and won by five lengths of open water. The time was 9 minutes, 54 seconds, Columbia's time was 10 minutes, 13 seconds. Numerous shake-ups in the boating of the eight followed this race, and in the race with Annapolis on May 8 only one of the men who rowed against Harvard was in the varsity shell. The Columbia crew showed much better form in this contest, and the race was one of the fastest that has ever been rowed on the Severn. Annapolis led the entire distance and finally won by a scant length. Coach Rice was much encouraged by the work of the crew. The annual race between the Yale and Columbia freshman eights was abandoned at the last minute because the distance could not be agreed upon. With the postponement of the Poughkeepsie Regatta to Friday, July 2, Coach Rice has an extra week in which to get the crews into condition.

Under the coaching of B. J. Wefers, the **track team** has performed consistently during the spring. Owing to the rebuilding of South Field, the members of the squad were unable to train except on the walks in the Green, with practice twice a week at Williamsbridge. As none of the middle distance runners was in condition, the entries in the one mile and two mile relay races at the University of Pennsylvania games on April 24 were withdrawn. The first meet of the season was held on May 8 with Annapolis at Annapolis. All the events were closely contested. The Annapolis team won by the score of 64 to 53. The Uni-

versity championships were held on May 15. The class of 1912 won with a total of 41 points; the class of 1911 was second with 38 points, the class of 1909 third with 35 points, and the class of 1910 fourth with 28 points. T. B. Counsellman has been elected manager for the year 1909-10, with S. P. Taylor, 1911, assistant manager.

For the first time since the Inter-collegiate **Soccer** League was organized, the Columbia team won the championship and received the Milnes Cup, emblematic thereof, which they will hold during the year 1909-10. Columbia had a clean record of victories with only one game drawn. The scores were:

Columbia	2	Pennsylvania	1
Columbia	5	Yale	1
Columbia	4	Cornell	0
Columbia	2	Harvard	2

G. J. Dwyer was elected captain for the coming year and H. V. P. Darlington, 1910, manager.

Although handicapped by the lack of a suitable place to practice, the **lacrosse** team made a very creditable showing in the regular matches of the northern division of the intercollegiate league and tied Harvard for the championship. During the season only three games were lost and these were with Swarthmore, Stevens Institute, and Harvard. The record of the team in the league games is as follows:

Columbia	5	Cornell	2
Columbia	2	Harvard	5
Columbia	5	Hobart	1

For the next season E. W. Osborne, 1910, and F. S. Frambach, 1911, were elected manager and assistant manager, respectively.

Baseball has attracted considerable interest on the Campus and the Varsity team, although not playing consistently, has been well supported. The most notable achievement of the early season was a 1 to 0 victory over Fordham, reputed to have one of the fastest teams in the East. The team was defeated by Pennsylvania in a loosely played game by the score of 11 to 0, and lost later to Cornell by the score of 5 to 3. Georgetown and Syracuse were defeated by the Varsity.



CLASS OF 1884 — COMMENCEMENT DAY